
Vasquez Boulevard/ Interstate 70 Site Community Involvement Plan



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CCC	Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
DPCD	Denver Planning and Community Development Agency
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
E/S CDC	Elyria/Swansea Community Economic Development Corporation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
Handbook	<u>Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook</u> , Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), January 1992
I-25	Interstate 25
ICDC	Inner City Community Development Corporation
MLK	Martin Luther King Boulevard
MOP	Metropolitan Organizations for People
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PHE	Public Health Evaluation
ppm	Parts per million
PRPs	Potentially Responsible Parties
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
VB/I-70 Site	Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Site

This Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Site (VB/I-70 Site) Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been prepared in accordance with the Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), January 1992 (Handbook). The Handbook outlines the community involvement requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and as stipulated in the regulations that interpret the Superfund legislation: the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

CERCLA requires the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or the state at state-lead sites, to develop and manage community involvement programs at both fund-lead and enforcement-lead sites. At fund-lead sites, cleanup is paid for with Superfund money; at enforcement-lead sites, potentially responsible parties (PRPs) pay for cleanup. At either type of site, community involvement ultimately remains the responsibility of the EPA.

The CERCLA community involvement effort promotes two-way communication between members of the public and the lead government agency responsible for remedial actions. The overall objectives of CERCLA community involvement are as follows:

- Provide the public the opportunity to express comments on and provide input to technical decisions;
- Inform the public of planned and ongoing actions; and
- Identify and resolve conflicts.

EPA's community involvement activities will also address environmental justice issues. Specific environmental justice goals are:

- Raising awareness of equity issues to the remediation team;
- Reviewing past site procedures to determine whether changes need to be made in areas which would impact communities of color; and
- Tailoring communications which are sensitive to the language and cultural differences of the community to assure that all interested parties have equal opportunity to become involved in EPA's decision making process.

1.1 Purpose

The NCP requires a CIP for all removal actions lasting longer than 120 days and for all sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). On July 22, 1999, EPA placed the VB/I-70 Site on the NPL to address contamination and the risks to human health and the environment. The purpose of the CIP is to identify the concerns of people affected by the VB/I-70 Site and develop methods to address those concerns. Internal policy requires EPA to conduct community interviews and, based on these interviews, to prepare a CIP that includes a description of the site background, history of community involvement at the site (including major community concerns), community relations objectives, and a list of affected and interested groups and individuals. The community interviews form the foundation for

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developing the appropriate information to be disseminated to the public, and for determining what actions are necessary to address the public's concerns. The Handbook states that community relations "staff should not try to quell controversy, but strive to anticipate, identify, and acknowledge areas of conflict so that decisions can be made with full understanding of community views." The interview questions for the VB/I-70 Site are included in Appendix A.

It is important to emphasize that the CIP presents the opinions of residents and other interviewees. The information obtained in these interviews and summarized in the CIP reflects interviewees' responses regardless of whether those responses are factually precise. The CIP serves as a basis for addressing community concerns and also for clarifying issues identified in community responses.

1.2 Community Involvement Plan Organization

EPA has prepared this CIP for the VB/I-70 Site based upon information from interviews with a wide range of community members, as well as from other relevant sources. The CIP describes the concerns and comments of the community and outlines community involvement activities planned for the VB/I-70 Site. EPA is committed to fully involving community members in site activities and decisions. These activities and opportunities for community involvement are explained in the pages that follow. EPA Region 8 will be responsible for implementing the community involvement program outlined in this CIP. The CIP will be modified as necessary to meet changing needs as activities for the VB/I-70 Site progress.

The remaining CIP sections are as follows:

- 2.0 Site Background:** This section identifies the VB/I-70 Site location, land uses in the neighborhoods which comprise the site, recent agency activities at the site, and the potential nature of the threat of the hazardous substances found at the site.
- 3.0 Community Background and Concerns:** This section describes the communities located within the 4 neighborhoods located within the VB/I-70 Site boundaries.
- 4.0 Objectives of the VB/I-70 Community Involvement Program:** This section provides the basis for, and clarifies the goals of, the CIP.
- 5.0 Community Involvement Activities:** This section describes the activities tailored to meet specific community needs and planned to promote effective community involvement at the VB/I-70 Site.
- 6.0 References:** This section contains a list of references used in the CIP.
- 7.0 Resources:** This section summarizes the information contained in the CIP appendices.

This section contains a brief description of the VB/I-70 Site. Specific details include descriptions of:

- Site location;
- Site land use;
- Recent agency activities; and
- Nature of the potential threat of hazardous substances.

2.1 Site Location

The VB/I-70 Site is located in northeast Denver and includes all or portions of the Swansea/Elyria, West Globeville, Cole, and Clayton neighborhoods. Because the City of Denver considers Elyria and Swansea to be a single neighborhood, and much of the demographic information is organized accordingly, this CIP will frequently describe these neighborhoods together as Swansea/Elyria. Also included in the Site is a small portion of what the City of Denver labels as part of the Five Points neighborhood, just across the South Platte River from South Globeville where approximately 40 properties have been sampled. Residents in this area consider themselves part of Globeville, and therefore this CIP will do the same.

A VB/I-70 Site map is contained in Figure 2-1. This map outlines the VB/I-70 Site boundaries. Figure 2-1 also illustrates the boundaries of each neighborhood located within the VB/I-70 Site, and identifies the schools, residential and industrial areas, parks, and rivers located within each neighborhood.

2.2 Site Land Use

This section describes the residential, commercial, and industrial uses of properties within the current VB/I-70 Site boundaries. A description is provided for Elyria/Swansea, Globeville, Clayton, and Cole. These four neighborhoods comprise a majority of the VB/I-70 Site.

Swansea/Elyria

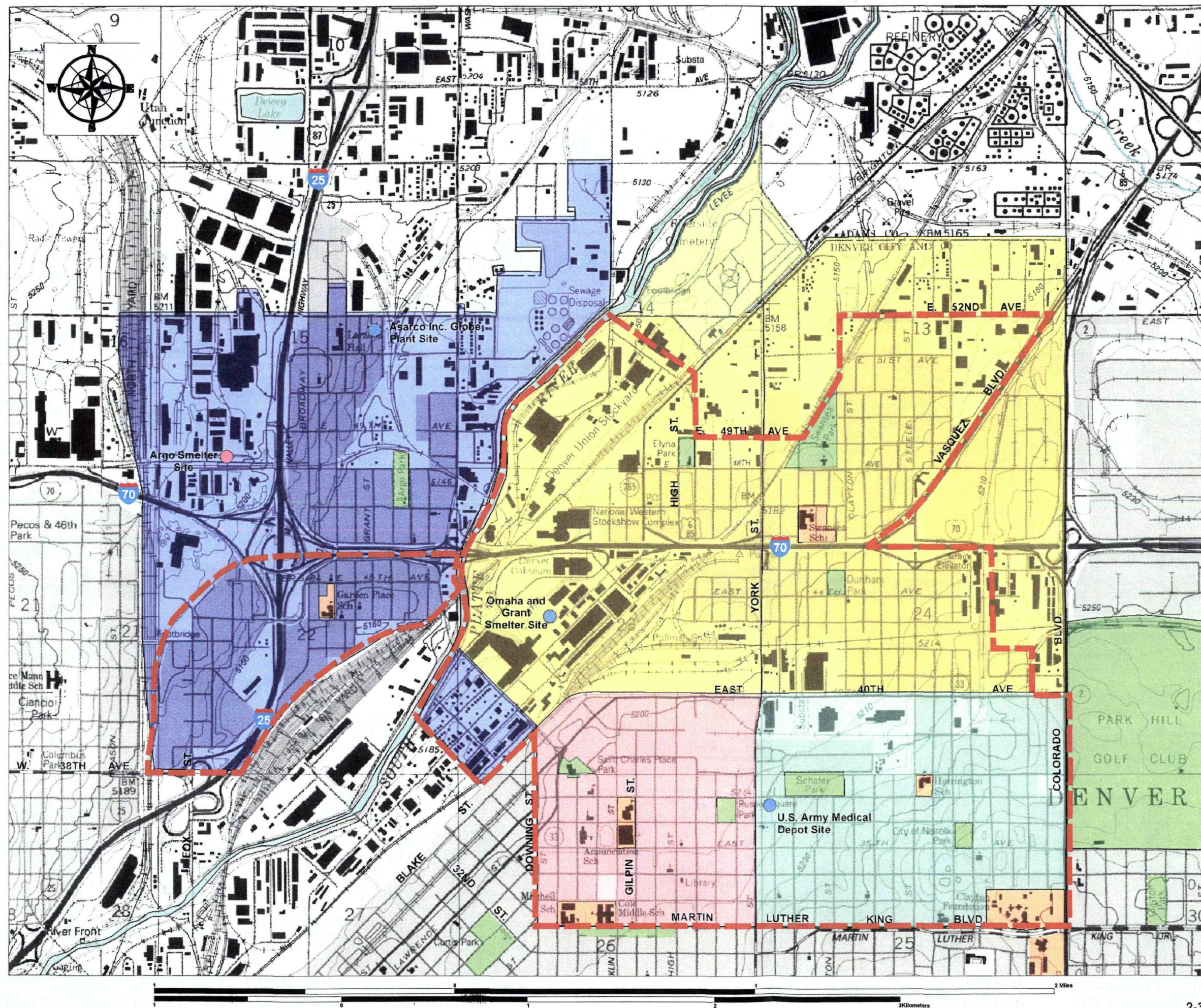
Because a neighborhood plan has not been prepared for Swansea/Elyria by the Denver Planning and Development Office, detailed neighborhood land use information is not readily available. However, current Denver County Tax Assessor information indicates that the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood is comprised of residential, commercial, and industrial properties. The majority of the acreage located within the neighborhood boundaries appears to be zoned for industrial, commercial, transportation, communications, and utility use. Most of the residential properties are located in the center of the neighborhood boundaries and bordered on the north, south, east, and west by industrial and commercial properties. Major roadways also divide the residential properties. I-70 divides the neighborhood into north and south sections. Brighton and Vasquez Boulevards further divide the northern half of the residential properties.

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Vasquez Boulevard - I-70 Study Area

LEGEND

- | | |
|---|--|
| Park | Swansea/Elyria |
| School | Clayton |
| Cemetery | Cole |
| River/Lake | Globeville |

Approximate Study Area Boundary

- Active EPA Site
- Archived EPA Site

Base Source:
USGS Commerce City 7.5 min.
Quadrangle Map Sheet. 1994

Prepared for:

**U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency**



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FIGURE 2-1 Site Map

Project No.: 96290-ARA-01	Requisition No.: 9.5770.0175
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File: u:\vbi70\vbi70a.cdr	Revised: September 16, 1999

Globeville

In 1989, the Denver Planning Office and Community Development Agency (DPCD) prepared the Globeville Neighborhood Plan that described land use patterns in Globeville. Many of the Plan's observations remain accurate today. The DPCD report stated that Globeville has a mixed land use pattern seldom found in Denver. Well maintained residential areas are located near meat processing plants, junk yards, truck yards and other industrial properties. Windmills, gardens, and historic churches are visible from the interstates which divide the neighborhood. Major streets are congested throughout the day with truck and automobile traffic (Harris 7).

All border areas of the Globeville neighborhood are zoned for and have heavy industrial land uses - both in Denver and unincorporated Adams County. As a result, Globeville is a residential island surrounded by industry. The neighborhood is located at the highway and railroad transportation hub of Denver and Colorado. These transportation routes divide the neighborhood, but create excellent locations for industrial and retail development. Each day, over 250,000 vehicles pass through Globeville on the highway system (Harris 7).

Major developed complexes adjacent to the Globeville neighborhood include: the Denver Coliseum and Stock Show Complex, Rockmont Park within the Central Platte Valley redevelopment area, the merchandise Mart, and the Bannock Street retail/warehouse furniture business district. The neighborhood is also only 20 blocks north of Downtown Denver, though circuitous transportation links to downtown add to the travel distance (Harris 7).

The freeway system is the primary access to Globeville. In 1995, the community considered continued neighborhood access to the freeway system at its present location a critical issue. Access presented opportunities for the community, such as the development of new retail, tourist, and light industrial businesses (Ostendorf *Globeville* 3 - 4).

The land use patterns of the South Globeville area¹, which is the part of Globeville included in the VB/I-70 Site boundaries, reflects the land use patterns of Globeville as a whole. A 1995 Denver Public Library Report describes the six predominant land uses in South Globeville as:

- Single family residences
- Tourist oriented businesses - motels, gasoline stations, restaurants;
- Warehouses - distribution businesses;
- Manufacturing- fabrication businesses;
- Outdoor Storage- rail and truck terminals; and
- Offices (Harris 19-21).

¹ Referred to as "West Globeville" in the plan.

Clayton

Because a neighborhood plan has not been prepared for Clayton by the Denver Planning and Development Office, detailed neighborhood land use information is not readily available. However, Denver County Tax Assessor information indicates that the Clayton neighborhood is comprised of residential, commercial, and industrial properties. The majority of the acreage located within the neighborhood boundaries appears to be zoned for residential use. Commercial and industrial properties tend to be located on the major streets bordering the neighborhood, namely Colorado Boulevard, York Street, and Martin Luther King Boulevard. Unlike Swansea/Elyria and Globeville, major roadways do not divide the Clayton neighborhood.

Cole

The Cole neighborhood is best characterized as a low density residential neighborhood with some commercial development. In 1997, family residences were the predominant type of land use by acreage. Approximately 56% of the Cole neighborhood acreage was comprised of single and multifamily residences, approximately 23% was used by commercial and industrial properties, and the remaining 21% consisted of vacant property, parks and recreation, public land, transportation, communications, and utility properties (Becker 37).

The basic pattern, or location, of the different types of land uses has not changed for several years. East of Race Street is comprised primarily of relatively new single family residences. West of Race Street, the housing is older and contains a mixture of single family and multifamily residential properties. The industrial areas vary from small marginal uses to major industrial enterprises that employ many workers, manufacture consumer and business products, and generate significant revenues and taxes. Some of these industries have made major investments and plant expansions on under-utilized industrial zoned land. Neighborhood commercial land uses are primarily located along Downing Street and Bruce Randolph Avenue, with a key neighborhood retail shopping center at the intersection of those two streets. Cole also contains over 24 acres of land devoted to city parks, a recreation center, and other public or semi-public uses such as schools and churches (Becker 37-41).

2.3 Recent Agency Activities

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) sampled 25 homes in Swansea and Elyria in 1997 as part of its cleanup studies at the Globe Plant Site in Globeville. As a result, CDPHE asked the EPA to do a more complete study in the neighborhood. This study was completed in two phases.

In spring of 1998, EPA completed Phase I of the sampling effort. EPA tested soil for arsenic and lead at various locations throughout Swansea/Elyria and parts of Cole and Clayton. The Phase I sampling boundaries were north and south between 56th Avenue and 38th Avenue and east and west between Colorado Boulevard and the South Platte River.

To sample a property, EPA requests written permission from the owner. Therefore, EPA sent letters to property owners asking for this permission, and about 20% of the owner's responded with signed permission. EPA then walked door-to-door in the area to request

permission to sample more properties. This resulted in 1,152 people giving EPA permission to sample property. All of these 1,152 properties were sampled, including 4 schools and 7 parks.

The results of this sampling found arsenic and lead contamination in no particular pattern. The schools and parks sampled all had low levels of arsenic and lead. Some properties had low levels of metals while others, even neighboring ones, had high levels of metals. A few properties had high enough levels for EPA to recommend cleanup. However, to confirm the high levels more sampling was needed before cleanup.

Phase II of the sampling effort was conducted in summer of 1998. The boundaries for this sampling were slightly expanded south of the Phase I boundary. The additional sampling extended further south to 35th Avenue, covering more of Cole and Clayton, and a part of West Globeville. EPA again sent letters to property owners requesting permission to sample. This time, EPA did not go door-to-door, but instead focused on sampling properties to confirm high levels of contamination that might need cleanup.

In addition to sampling 204 new residential properties, EPA re-sampled properties to confirm arsenic or lead concentrations above the removal level (greater than 450 parts per million (ppm) for arsenic, greater than 2,000 ppm for lead). Using these criteria, 37 properties were identified for confirmatory sampling in Phase II. Five-point composite samples were collected at the front and back yards of each of these residences. A composite sample is made up of individual grab samples collected within the yard and is used to estimate the average concentration of lead or arsenic present in a yard. Five grab samples were collected from a front or back yard and then mixed together. The resulting composite sample was then analyzed for arsenic and lead.

The results of the Phase II confirmatory sampling showed twenty-one properties had contamination above the removal levels for arsenic or lead and were identified for immediate cleanup. EPA removed the soil at 18 of these properties and replaced it with clean soil and grass in the fall of 1998. Three property owners did not give EPA permission to remove the soil from their property.

On January 19, 1999, the EPA proposed adding the VB/I-70 Site to the NPL. Listing a site on the NPL gives EPA access to federal Superfund money to pay for the cleanup while pursuing parties that may be potentially responsible under CERCLA. EPA can also use Superfund money for the cleanup if there are no responsible parties able to pay for the work. EPA held a 60 day public comment period ending on March 22, 1999. EPA accepted comments on the Hazard Ranking Score Package during the comment period. The VB/I-70 Site was added to the NPL on July 22, 1999.

EPA convened a Working Group of representatives from CDPHE, Denver Department of Environmental Health (DDEH), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), neighborhood representatives, and Asarco. The purpose of this group is to provide an open forum for discussing all technical aspects of EPA's remedial investigation, risk assessment, feasibility study, and ultimately the identification of a preferred clean up alternative. EPA is seeking early input into its decisions for the site. The group has been meeting monthly since August 1998 to discuss technical decisions being made at the Site.

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EPA and its contractors, consulting with the Working Group, have completed several activities that are a part of a Remedial Investigation (RI) for soils that are not on the property of an area smelter (Off-Facility Soils). A physico-chemical characterization of soils at the VB/I-70 Site was completed in November 1998. Between October 1998 and February 1999, EPA and its contractors designed a risk-based sampling study and did intensive sampling of eight residential properties. Five of these eight residential properties had arsenic levels above 450 ppm. The remaining three properties had arsenic levels below 450 ppm.

Also, as part of the risk based sampling study, indoor dust, paint, and water samples were collected from the 18 homes where removal actions were necessary. A report of those results was completed in April 1999. Bio-monitoring was also offered for residents at each home that would have an immediate soil removal.

EPA completed additional soil sampling of over 1500 properties in the summer and fall of 1999. The goal was to sample all residential yards within the VB/I-70 study area not already sampled in earlier phases. Letters were mailed to area property owners requesting permission to collect samples, and EPA contractors sought permission door-to-door. A new soil sampling protocol was developed with input from the Working Group. The new Phase III protocol was designed to better represent the entire yard by taking three composite samples of ten discreet samples spread throughout the entire yard. Previous soil sampling usually involved a few grab samples from anywhere in a yard.

In the summer of 2000 EPA resampled properties sampled in 1998 using its new sampling protocol. This resulted in EPA sampling a total of 3007 residential properties using the Phase III protocol. The new soil data gathered will be incorporated into the final baseline risk assessment, which will be one of the important inputs in deciding what remedial activities will be taken for the soils located at the VB/I-70 Site.

EPA identified an additional 33 properties with contamination above the removal levels for arsenic or lead during Phase III sampling which were identified for immediate cleanup. EPA removed the soil at 31 of these properties and replaced it with clean soil and grass in the fall and winter of 2000. Three property owners did not give EPA permission to remove the soil from their property during this round of removals.

In April 2000, EPA awarded a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) to CEASE, a neighborhood coalition with representatives from Cole, Clayton, Elyria and Swansea. The TAG funds a community group to hire a consultant to independently review EPA's technical documents and assist in understanding the Superfund process.

EPA plans to have a draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Off Facility Soils Report by the spring of 2001. The Agency hopes to have the data necessary to propose a plan of action in the summer of 2001.

EPA initiated a separate investigation of the smelter facilities in the spring of 2000. This comprehensive study will include consideration of ground water, sediments, soils, and air in the vicinity of the former Omaha & Grant smelter facility and will likely be performed by at least one Potentially Responsible Party (PRP), with EPA and CDPHE oversight. PRP's were notified of potential liability in November 2000 and negotiations were initiated in February 2001.

2.4 Nature of Potential Threat of Hazardous Substances

The main reason for concern at the VB/I-70 Site is that elevated levels of arsenic and lead have been discovered in soils at some properties in the area. Residents at a home with elevated levels in their soil might be exposed to these contaminants by swallowing small amounts of soil or dust during various types of hand-to-mouth activities.

The source of this arsenic and lead in the yard soils is not known. One possibility is that the contamination came from one or more of the smelters which operated in the area. Alternatively, the source might be some lawn care or insect control product applied to the yard. EPA is currently attempting to investigate and answer this question.

Regardless of the source, exposure to excess levels of arsenic and lead can be of health concern to residents. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of arsenic can result in effects on the skin (small warts and patches of dark and light spots), and can also increase the risk of skin cancer. Excess exposure to lead is mainly of concern for young children and pregnant women, since these individuals are more sensitive to lead than older children or non-pregnant adults. Excess exposure to lead at the levels found at the VB/I-70 Site can cause a range of effects, such as decreased intelligence quotient, decreased hand-eye coordination, or reduced attention span. These effects are usually subtle and are not usually observable in a person's daily life.

Community Background and Concerns

This section contains a description of the communities located within the VB/I-70 Site and summarizes their major concerns regarding the anticipated Superfund remedial actions. Community profiles of the four VB/I-70 Site neighborhoods are contained in Sections 3.1 through 3.4. Section 3.1 describes the community background and concerns of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. Globeville is described in Section 3.2, and Clayton and Cole, are described in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 respectively. Section 3.5 describes the major concerns of all of the neighborhoods which make up the VB/I-70 Site. This section also describes the interviewing process EPA employed to identify these concerns and summarizes the interview results.

3.1 Swansea/Elyria

This section contains the following background information for the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood:

- Neighborhood history;
- Population and demographics;
- Employment and income;
- Religious institutions;
- Predominant spoken languages;
- Environmental concerns; and
- Community organizations.

It should be noted that the population and demographics section frequently makes comparisons between Denver city-wide and the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. Even though this neighborhood is part of the City of Denver, the EPA believes these comparisons are helpful. During the past 10 years, this neighborhood has typically comprised less than 5% of the Denver city-wide population.

Neighborhood History

Swansea and Elyria were established as separate entities in the late 1800s when Eastern European and Swedish immigrants arrived to work in the smelters, meat-packing plants, railroads and stockyards. Although the City of Denver now considers them one neighborhood, Elyria was historically separated from Swansea by a cluster of railroad tracks. Strong neighborhood ties developed over time among the early residents, ties that have endured as younger generations continue living in the area. Elyria was incorporated into Denver in 1890 and the other neighborhoods were annexed by Denver through Article 20 of the Colorado State Constitution in 1902 (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

The availability of affordable housing in secure neighborhoods encouraged a diverse influx of immigrants, giving the area a rich and varied heritage. The early residents immigrated from Germany, Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Russia. During the pre-World War I Balkan Wars, Slovenians, Croatians, and Serbians emigrated to the area in large numbers. Originally, the groups preferred to congregate in smaller settlements within the neighborhoods, sharing a

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common language and background. By 1950, however, the different ethnic groups were somewhat integrated into a cohesive, if loose-knit, community (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

In the 1960s, I-70 was built despite strong community opposition to its location. The interstate split Swansea/Elyria and separated the neighborhood from the rest of Denver (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

Population and Demographics

Swansea/Elyria has had a relatively stable population base. 1990 US Census data indicates that approximately 27% of the Swansea/Elyria residents lived at their current address less than one year, as compared to 29% of those surveyed in all of Denver (Piton).

A higher percentage of ethnic minorities reside in Swansea/Elyria as compared to Denver city-wide. According to the 1990 US Census, approximately 78% of Swansea/Elyria's residents were ethnic minorities, 6% African American and 72% Latino. This is in contrast to the overall Denver population, where 36% of the population were ethnic minorities (Piton). In 1998, the population of ethnic minorities living in Swansea/Elyria increased to 90%. The Latino population increased to 79% and the African American population decreased to 4% (Ford 9).

The age distribution of Swansea/Elyria is younger than that of Denver as a whole. In 1998, an estimated 39% of the Swansea/Elyria population were under the age of 18, as compared to 27% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, made up an estimated 9% of the Swansea/Elyria population in 1998. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 12% of the Denver population (Piton).

In 1990, education levels were low in these neighborhoods by local standards. An estimated 61% of Swansea/Elyria residents over the age of 25 possessed less than a 12th grade education. In contrast, in Denver this same statistic was approximately 21% (Piton).

The birth rate in Swansea/Elyria was higher and the average age of mothers was younger than in Denver as a whole. In 1996, there were 162 total births in a Swansea/Elyria population of 5,376, or a rate of 3%. In Denver, this same statistic is 1.7%. During this same period, Swansea/Elyria's teen birth rate was 16% and Denver's teen birth rate was 7%² (Piton).

In 1998, Ford (30) stated that one of the strengths of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood is that it is a family-oriented community, with very stable families. Sixty percent of those surveyed stated they were married. Only 5% said they were divorced, and only 3% reported being separated (Ford 30).

² The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

Community Background and Concerns

Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Swansea/Elyria. Table 3-1 lists the percentage of employed residents in 1996 by employment category for each neighborhood and Denver city-wide.

Table 3-1: Swansea/Elyria Employment

Employment Category	Swansea/Elyria (%)	Denver (%)
Services	15.7	41.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	13.6	8.5
Wholesale Trade	16.6	6.9
Mining	--	1.6
Retail Trade	7.8	13.5
Manufacturing	34.1	8.7
Construction	9.5	4.0
Government	0.2	5.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.3	10.3
Other	1.3	0.04

Source: The Piton Foundation

A higher percentage of Swansea/Elyria residents were living in poverty than Denver city-wide. According to 1990 US Census data, approximately 30% of the Swansea/Elyria population were living in poverty. These figures compare to the overall Denver poverty rate of 17%. In 1998, Ford's (10) survey of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood estimated the poverty rate at that time may be much higher, as 60% percent of the respondents surveyed were living below the poverty level.

In 1998, the percentage of Swansea/Elyria residents receiving public assistance was (8%). The estimated percentage city-wide was 5% (Piton). In 1990, the unemployment rate in Swansea/Elyria was 11% and in Denver approximately 7% (Plenis).

In 1995, the average Swansea/Elyria household income was substantially lower than Denver as a whole, with an estimated household income of \$25,700/year for Swansea/Elyria as compared to \$42,000/year for Denver (Piton). A 1998 survey indicated that the Swansea/Elyria average estimated household income was between \$15,000 and \$20,000 (Ford 10).

The home ownership rate in 1990 for Swansea/Elyria was 61%. This number is higher than Denver, with a 1990 home ownership rate estimated at 49% (Piton). In 1998, the estimated home ownership rate for Swansea/Elyria remained at 61% (Ford 9). However, there has been

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a decrease in the number of housing units in both neighborhoods. In the past decade, the number of units in Swansea/Elyria declined from 1,849 in 1990 to 1,797 in 1998.

According to the Denver Planning and Development Office, in 1995 the average sale price of a home in Swansea/Elyria was \$56,500. The average sale price of a Denver home during this period was \$126,900. In 1996, an estimated 6% of the Swansea/Elyria homes received public assistance, as compared to 7% for Denver (Piton).

Predominant Spoken Languages

Swansea/Elyria is located in north central Denver. Forty percent of the families in north central Denver neighborhoods identify Spanish as the language spoken at home (Cross Community Coalition 1). In 1990, of the 7,557 persons 5 years of age or older, 3,309 spoke Spanish. Of these 3,309, approximately 22%, did not speak English well (Sarling 18). There is also a small, rapidly diminishing sector of non-English speakers who are neither Hispanic nor Asian. These residents may be descendants of the Eastern Europeans who settled in the community around the turn of the century (Ostendorf *Globeville* 2).

Religious Institutions

Religious institutions have historically played a significant role in the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. Before the first churches were established, social societies based on the immigrants' national origin and occupation fulfilled the Swansea/Elyria neighborhoods' economic, cultural, and social needs. For example, if a wage earner died, the social societies supported the family. Predominant churches in the neighborhood include Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church and Pilgrim Congregational Church, but other small congregations abound (Sarling 32; Skardvedt 31).

Residents also attend church outside the community. These churches include the Church of Annunciation and (Sarling 32) Our Lady of Guadalupe. Residents have stated that the latter has important cultural and religious events (Skardvedt 31).

Environmental Concerns

Elyria/Swansea residents have historically struggled with local environmental issues. They continue to be concerned about these issues today. A 1998 Ford (29) survey of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood indicates residents remain concerned about their neighborhood environment. When residents were asked what they would most like to change about their neighborhood, 13% cited "Cleanup/Appearance", another 13% cited "Odor/Pollution", and 7% cited "noise." Overall, if these items were combined into one category related to physical environment, they would total 33% of the responses. This compares to a 10% response for the category "Police/Crime" and a 7% response for "Needs stores" (Ford 29).

At present, the Asarco Globe Plant is an active Superfund site located in the vicinity of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. Two historic smelters are also located in the vicinity of Swansea/Elyria. These are the Argo and the Omaha and Grant smelters sites. A brief description of each of these sites follows.

Community Background and Concerns

Asarco Globe Plant Site

The Globe Plant is a 92 acre site located partially in Globeville and partially in Adams County at 51st Avenue and Washington Street. The Globe Plant is bounded by the South Platte River to the East and South and Inca Street to the West. In 1886, the plant was owned and operated by the Holden Smelting and Refining Company and was known as the Holden Smelter. In 1887, the Guggenheim family purchased a portion of the company and it was re-named the Globe Smelting and Refining Company. In 1899, the Globe Smelting and Refining Company became part of the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), and continues to be operated by this company today (ISSI Consulting Group III-10).

The Globe smelter operated as a metal refinery since 1886. The plant operated as a lead smelting facility from 1901 to 1920. From 1920 until 1926, it produced arsenic trioxide. In 1926, it was converted to produce cadmium and did so until 1994. The plant currently produces high purity metals such as bismuth, tellurium, selenium, and antimony (ISSI Consulting Group III-10).

The principle contaminants of concern at the Globe Plant Site are arsenic, cadmium, lead, and zinc. Elevated concentrations of one or more of these metals were identified in areas at or near the plant, including: the soils, shallow groundwater, the drainage ditch system and sediments, the ambient air, and garden vegetables. The primary concerns for potential harm to human health and the environment include exposures to air emissions of cadmium and lead from the plant operations, and exposures to on and off-site soils contaminated with arsenic, cadmium, lead, and zinc. CDPHE and EPA began addressing environmental threats at the Globe Plant Site in 1974 and continue to do so at present (Thomi 9).

In 1974, CDPHE detected elevated concentrations of metals at the Globe Plant Site. In 1980 and 1981, CDPHE found the site out of compliance with the Colorado Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Facilities Act. Subsequent to the investigations and inspections conducted by the CDPHE, EPA listed the Globe Plant Site on the Open Dump Inventory for 1981 pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Section 4000 criteria. In 1982 and 1983, EPA Field Investigation Teams performed preliminary investigations. The data gathered at that time did not provide justification for proposing the Globe Plant Site for the NPL (Thomi 10-11).

In December 1983, CDPHE sued ASARCO for damages to natural resources under CERCLA. In 1985, the State amended its complaint to allege, among other things, that ASARCO was liable to the State for the costs of response actions taken by the State. In 1985, the Federal District Court found ASARCO liable for natural resource damages and response costs. In 1986, CDPHE issued an Administrative Compliance Order against ASARCO alleging violations of hazardous waste management requirements under the Colorado Hazardous Waste Management Act. In 1987, a negotiated agreement between CDPHE and ASARCO, a Compliance Order Upon Consent, was signed. Also in 1987, the State and ASARCO entered into a Memorandum of Agreement to conduct joint studies to assess and clean up the Globe Plant Site, undertake interim remedial actions, and facilitate a negotiated settlement of litigation (Thomi 11-12).

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In January 1988, Midwest Research Institute, under contract to EPA, completed a study of potential health risks attributed to cadmium emissions from six source categories at the ASARCO Globe Plant (MRI, 1988). A comprehensive Remedial Investigation (RI) (TRC, 1988), Public Health Evaluation (PHE) (Putnam, 1989) and Feasibility Study (FS) (TRC, 1990) were conducted as part of a joint investigation of the Globe Plant Site by ASARCO and its consultants, with oversight and assistance by CDPHE and its consultants. The final RI, PHE, and FS reports were released in the spring of 1992. The Proposed Plan for cleanup was presented in 1992, and the selected remedial alternatives were documented in the Record of Decision dated February 18, 1993 (Thomi 11-12).

In response to requests from residents and representatives of Globeville, EPA re-scored the Globe Plant Site in 1992 using the revised Hazard Ranking System. A site must score over 28.5 based on these factors to be eligible for inclusion on the NPL. The Globe Plant Site score was 70.7 and in May 1993, EPA proposed that it be included on the NPL (Thomi 12).

Remediation at the Globe Plant Site is being performed by ASARCO with oversight from CDPHE under provisions of the 1987 Compliance Order Upon Consent between CDPHE and ASARCO and the Consent Decree of July 1993 (Thomi 13). Since 1994, CDPHE has been responsible for administrative and technical oversight of the remedial actions at the Globe Plant Site. EPA receives site studies and cleanup plans and ensures that the work is protective of public health and the environment. Cleanup of community soils began in the summer of 1994 and continues to date. The Globe Plant Site is currently listed as an active Superfund Site in EPA's Superfund database known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS).

Omaha and Grant Smelter

The Omaha and Grant Smelter is comprised of 50 acres located in Elyria/Swansea and bordered on the north by I-70, west by the South Platte river, south by 38th Avenue, and east by Brighton Boulevard. The Omaha and Grant Smelter operated from 1882 until 1902. During this period it operated as a traditional lead smelter, producing gold, silver, and lead. The smelter stack was used by the City of Denver as a municipal trash incinerator in 1944 and 1945, and was demolished in 1950 (ISSI Consulting Group III-7 - III-9).

In 1992, CDPHE issued the Omaha and Grant Smelter Site Preliminary Assessment (PA). The Omaha and Grant PA concludes that the long industrial history of the area has lead to widespread soil and ground water contamination in the vicinity of the Omaha and Grant Smelter site. Onsite disposal of smelter wastes likely occurred at the site, evidenced by the discovery of black fill material east of the Denver Coliseum. Evidence of onsite disposal was not documented in the various site assessments performed in the vicinity of the Omaha and Grant Smelter site. However, these assessments did document volatile organic compound and petroleum hydrocarbon contamination to neighboring groundwater. Metals contamination has also been documented in the surface soils. CDPHE states that the groundwater pathway and contaminated soils pose the most significant threat to the environment (Buckingham Grant 15). The Omaha and Grant Smelter Site is currently listed as an active Superfund site in CERCLIS.

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Argo Smelter

The Argo Smelter Site is located in the vicinity of Elyria/Swansea. This site once consisted of an 80-acre parcel located in Globeville bordered on the north by 48th Avenue, on the south by I-70, on the east by Lincoln Street, and on the west by Huron Street. The Argo Smelter operated in Denver from 1897 to 1909.

The Argo Smelter was owned and operated by the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company and is therefore, often referred to as the Boston and Colorado Smelter. The Boston and Colorado Smelting Company used a Welsh smelting technique known as the Swansea process to produce silver, gold, and copper metal. The Argo Smelter processed an estimated 870,000 tons of ore during its operation.

In 1992, CDPHE issued the Argo Smelter Site PA. The Argo PA concludes that the long industrial history of the area has led to widespread soil and ground water contamination in the vicinity of the Argo Smelter. Onsite disposal of smelter wastes likely occurred at the site, although evidence of onsite disposal was not documented in site assessments performed in the vicinity of the Argo Smelter site. However, these assessments did document metals and volatile organic compound contamination to neighboring surface soils and groundwater. CDPHE states that soils and groundwater are the most significant pathways of concern at this site (Buckingham *Argo* 17). The Argo Smelter Site is currently listed as an archived Superfund site in CERCLIS.

Community Organizations

There are several active community organizations located in or near the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. These organizations include:

- United Swansea/Elyria Neighborhood Association;
- Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center (CCC); and
- Elyria/Swansea Community Economic Development Corporation
- CEASE Neighborhood Coalition

These organizations and their neighborhood activities are described briefly in the following sections.

United Swansea/Elyria Neighborhood Association

The United Swansea/Elyria Neighborhood Association meets once a month at the Swansea Recreation Center. The association provides a means of communicating information of interest to neighborhood residents.

Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center

The CCC provides a variety of social services for the Swansea/Elyria residents. The CCC's mission is to bring together people of diverse backgrounds and experiences who live in the Swansea/Elyria and Globeville neighborhoods to work together to create positive social and economic change by providing opportunities for individual achievement and improving the quality of life for all residents (Cross Community Coalition 2).

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Through the CCC Executive Director, Lorraine Granado, information is communicated throughout the community by word-of-mouth at various CCC sponsored activities, through the *Youth Activity Directory*, and through monthly bilingual newsletters distributed door-to-door (Sarling 29).

The bilingual newsletters are delivered throughout the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood informing residents of CCC classes and services, all of which are conducted in both English and Spanish. These classes include English as a Second Language, High School Graduate Equivalency Degrees, computer laboratories, crime prevention, U.S. citizenship courses, job hunting skills, and home ownership training. Each neighborhood block has a CCC contact person who distributes their block's newsletters. This encourages neighbors to get to know one another, discuss issues, and generate feedback which can be presented to CCC (Ostendorf *Globeville* 5).

Since the mid 1980s, CCC has been heavily involved in environmental justice issues. The CCC first mobilized around the Globe Plant Site. A class-action law suit initiated by 6 residents against ASARCO resulted in a \$40 million jury award. At the time, it was the largest award for a Colorado environmental lawsuit (Cross Community Coalition 2).

The CCC also fought for 3 years and succeeded in blocking construction of a regional medical waste incinerator. The incinerator would have accepted low-level radioactive waste and would have operated 2.5 blocks from the neighborhood primary school (Cross Community Coalition 2).

In 1991, the CCC worked with the Denver City Council to strengthen Denver's Industrial Zoning Code to make it more protective of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. Its efforts marked the first revision of the zoning code since 1956. In short, the revised zoning law states that the acceptability of any new business hinges on its compatibility with the surrounding area. In addition, the law requires buffers between new industries and homes, bans junkyards, places restrictions on trucks driving down residential streets, and mandates landscaping and fences around industrial facilities. It also mandates community notification and a public comment period for all proposed zoning variances and/or licensing applications for new industries (Cross Community Coalition 2).

Elyria/Swansea Community Economic Development Corporation

Elyria/Swansea and Globeville also have several active business associations. The Elyria/Swansea Community Economic Development Corporation's (E/S CDC's) mission is to facilitate, develop, and promote the economic redevelopment of the Swansea/Elyria communities. The CDC was created by the individuals that commissioned the 1997 North Central Denver Feasibility Study, which concluded there was a need to establish a community economic development corporation. After initial funding was secured from National Council of La Raza, Mile High United Way, and St. Paul Companies through the program called Barrio Aztlan, the CDC was created. Frank Trujillo was hired as the first Director in December 1997 (Elyria/Swansea Community Economic Development Corporation 1). The CDC also staffs the Elyria/Swansea Business Association, which meets monthly as a forum for businesses in the neighborhood.

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CEASE Neighborhood Coalition

The Clayton, Cole, Elyria and Swansea Neighborhood Coalition (CEASE) was formed to join the four neighborhoods together around the common concern of soil contamination. CEASE connects directly with neighborhood organizations and groups to support their efforts in addressing contamination in the impacted neighborhoods. CEASE members have been actively involved in the VB/I-70 Working Group since its inception and received a Technical Assistance Grant from the EPA in April 2000.

3.2 Globeville

This section contains the following background information for the South Globeville neighborhood:

- Neighborhood history;
- Population and demographics;
- Employment and income;
- Religious institutions;
- Predominant spoken languages;
- Environmental concerns; and
- Community organizations.

It should be noted that the population and demographics section frequently makes comparisons between Denver city-wide and Globeville. Even though these neighborhoods are part of the City of Denver, the EPA believes these comparisons are helpful. During the past 10 years, Globeville comprised less than 5% of the Denver city-wide population.

Neighborhood History

Much like the neighboring Swansea/Elyria, Globeville was established as a separate entity in the late 1800s. Globeville was annexed by Denver through Article 20 of the Colorado State Constitution in 1902 (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

Much like Swansea/Elyria, the availability of affordable housing in secure neighborhoods encouraged a diverse influx of immigrants, giving the area a rich and varied heritage. The early residents immigrated from Germany, Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Russia. During the pre-World War I Balkan Wars, Slovenians, Croatians, and Serbians also emigrated to the area in large numbers. By 1950, however, the different ethnic groups were somewhat integrated into a cohesive, if loose-knit, community (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

Globeville was divided in the 1950s by I-25. Construction pollution spurred many residents to move out of the area, marking the beginning of a population decline. Before residents had recovered from the I-25 construction, Globeville was quartered by I-70, which was built in the 1960s despite strong community opposition to its location. The interstate divided Globeville and separated it from the rest of Denver (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

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Community Background and Concerns

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Population and Demographics

The Globeville population has a relatively stable population base. 1990 US Census data indicates that approximately 22% of Globeville residents lived at their current address less than one year, as compared to 29% of those surveyed in Denver city-wide (Piton).

A higher percentage of ethnic minorities reside in Globeville as compared to Denver city-wide. According to the 1990 US Census, Globeville's residents consisted of 77% ethnic minorities, 10% African American and 67% Latino. This is in contrast to the overall Denver population, where 36% of the population are ethnic minorities (Piton). The age distribution of Globeville is younger than that of Denver as a whole. In 1998, an estimated 42% of the Globeville population were under the age of 18, as compared to 27% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, made up an estimated 5% of Globeville population in 1998. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 12% of the Denver population (Piton).

In 1990, education levels were low in Globeville by local standards. An estimated 58% of Globeville residents over the age of 25 possessed less than a 12th grade education. In contrast, in Denver this same statistic was approximately 21% (Piton).

The birth rate and the average age of mothers in Globeville were comparable to those in Denver. In 1996, there were 74 total births in the Globeville population of 4,056, or a rate of 1.8 %. In Denver, this same statistic is 1.7 %. During this same period, Globeville's teen birth rate was 6.5% and Denver's was 7.1%² (Piton).

Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Globeville. Table 3-1 lists the percentage of employed residents in 1996 by employment category for Globeville and Denver city-wide.

Table 3-2: Globeville Employment

Employment Category	Globeville (%)	Denver (%)
Services	23.9	41.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	24.7	8.5
Wholesale Trade	10.9	6.9
Mining	0.1	1.6
Retail Trade	7.2	13.5
Manufacturing	24.4	8.7

² The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

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Employment Category	Globeville (%)	Denver (%)
Construction	6.6	4.0
Government	--	5.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	2.6	10.3
Other	0.2	0.04

Source: The Piton Foundation

A higher percentage of Globeville residents are living in poverty than Denver city-wide. According to 1990 US Census data, approximately 39% of the Globeville population is living in poverty. These figures compare to the overall Denver poverty rate of 17%.

In 1998, the percentage of Globeville residents receiving public assistance was 4%. Compared to the estimated percentage city-wide of 5% (Piton). In 1990, the unemployment rate in Globeville was approximately 17%. At this time the Denver unemployment rate was approximately 7% (Plienis).

In 1995, the average Globeville household income was substantially lower than Denver as a whole, with an estimated household income of \$25,200/year for Globeville as compared to \$42,000/year for Denver (Piton).

The home ownership rates in 1990 for Globeville was 54%. These numbers are higher than Denver, with a 1990 home ownership rate estimated at 49% (Piton). There has been a decrease in the number of housing units in Globeville. In the past decade, the number of units in Globeville declined 21%, from 1,182 in 1990 to 930 in 1998. According to the Denver Planning and Development Office, in 1995 the average sale price of a home in Globeville was \$51,100. The average sale price of a Denver home during this period was \$126,900. In 1996, the percentage of publically assisted houses in this neighborhood was lower than the percentage in Denver as a whole. An estimated 1.5% of the homes in Globeville received public assistance, as compared to 7% for Denver (Piton).

Predominant Spoken Languages

Globeville is located in north central Denver. Forty percent of the families in north central Denver neighborhoods identify Spanish as the language spoken at home (Cross Community Coalition 1). In 1990, of the 7,557 persons 5 years of age or older, 3,309 spoke Spanish. Of these 3,309, approximately 22%, did not speak English well (Sarling 18). There is also a small, rapidly diminishing sector of non-English speakers who are neither Hispanic nor Asian. These residents may be descendants of the Eastern Europeans who settled in the community around the turn of the century (Ostendorf *Globeville 2*).

Religious Institutions

Religious institutions have historically played a significant role in the Globeville neighborhood. Before the first churches were established, social societies based on the immigrants' national origin and occupation fulfilled the Globeville neighborhoods' economic, cultural, and social

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needs. Several Globeville societal meeting places still exist today, including the Mayflower Lounge on Washington Street, which was once Predovich's Hall owned by St. Martin's Lodge, and St. Jacob's Hall at 44th and Logan, which is also a bar and lounge (Sarling 32)

A group of German Russian immigrants organized the First German Congregational Church in Globeville in 1894. At the turn of the century, the St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church was formed by Polish immigrants. For many years, Slavik residents attended St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church, but were forced to sit in the rear pews, pay for their seats, and were charged for confession. Members of the various Slavik lodges successfully petitioned for their own church and Holy Rosary Parish was established in 1919. In 1904, the Holy Transfiguration of Christ Eastern Orthodox Church at the corner of 47th Avenue and Logan Street was established. All three of these historic churches continue to function today; however, St. Joseph's and Holy Transfiguration draw most of their members from outside the community, and Holy Rosary is no longer predominantly Slavic, holding mass in both English and Spanish. Many other churches with a variety of denominations are present in these communities today (Sarling 32).

Residents also attend church outside the community. These churches include the Church of Annunciation and (Sarling 32) Our Lady of Guadalupe. Residents have stated that the latter has important cultural and religious events (Skardvedt 31).

Environmental Concerns

Globeville residents have historically struggled with local environmental issues. They continue to be concerned about these issues today. In 1989, DPCD reported that the closing of most of the packing plants and the North Side Sewage Treatment Plant had improved the environment by eliminating many of the noxious odors which for years were associated with Globeville. However, several environmental issues remained, including air and noise pollution from the interstate highways, flooding potential from the South Platte River and several residential streets with poor storm drainage, and the cleanup of hazardous waste sites located in the neighborhood (Harris 23). The neighborhood community group CCC has been involved in environmental concerns in Globeville since the mid 1980s. A description of CCC's environmental activities are summarized in the Environmental Concerns subsection of Section 3.1.

At present, three Superfund sites are located in, or near the vicinity of, the Globeville neighborhood. These sites are discussed in Section 3.1.

Community Organizations

There are several active community organizations located in or near, the Globeville neighborhoods. These organizations include:

- Globeville Civic Association
- Globeville Neighborhood Association;
- Globeville Family Health Center;
- Globeville Community Resource Center; and

Community Background and Concerns

- Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center.

These organizations and their neighborhood activities are described briefly in the following sections.

Globeville Civic Association

The Globeville Civic Association has been instrumental in working with the City of Denver and the State of Colorado to influence the construction of the "mousetrap," the widening of Washington Street, placing of historic lighting on 47th Street, and the addition of commuter bus route Number 47 which runs through Globeville. The association is known for its efforts to combat air, soil, and water pollution by neighboring industries. In 1995, the association was involved in several planning initiatives, including the \$110,000 health and education grant from the Colorado Trust Fund and a \$225,000 economic development grant to rehabilitate and build houses (Sarling 28).

Globeville Neighborhood Association

The Globeville Neighborhood Association formed in 1999 to focus on the neighborhood needs of South Globeville.

Globeville Family Health Center

The Globeville Family Health Center provides family health services to neighborhood residents. Clinic staff also provide other services informally, such as making referrals, helping people with forms on a limited basis, and providing support for the many residents who exhibit symptoms of stress. The clinic has also been integrally involved in assisting community leaders in addressing industrial pollution and other problems, and is viewed by neighborhood residents as much more than a health resource for that reason (Skardvedt 30).

Globeville Community Resource Center

The Globeville Community Resource Center provides basic needs assistance to Globeville residents, and expand services to classes, activities, support groups, and other services requested by the community. In 1993, the Globeville Community Resource Center planned to move to the Senior Center facility. Community members interviewed at the time stated that the center was an extremely positive development in the community since it was taken over from Catholic Community Services (Skardvedt 30). In 1995, the Globeville Community Resource Center received a \$50,000 grant from the EPA for independent technical assistance with the Globe Plant Site cleanup. An additional technical assistance grant (TAG) was received in 1999.

Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center

The CCC provides a variety of social services for Globeville residents. A description of the CCC's mission and services is provided in Section 3.1.

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Community Background and Concerns

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3.3 Clayton

This section contains the following background information for the Clayton neighborhood:

- Neighborhood history;
- Population and demographics;
- Employment and income;
- Religious institutions;
- Predominant spoken languages;
- Environmental concerns; and
- Community organizations.

It should be noted that the population and demographics section frequently makes comparisons between Denver city-wide and the Clayton neighborhood. Even though this neighborhood is part of the City of Denver, the EPA believes this comparison is helpful. During the past 10 years, Clayton has typically comprised less than 5% of the Denver city-wide population.

Neighborhood History

The Clayton neighborhood was annexed to the City of Denver under the Territorial Session Laws of 1883 and 1889. The acquisition of City Park, south of the neighborhood, along with the legacy of the \$2.5 million George W. Clayton Estate, spurred home construction in the surrounding areas. George W. Clayton came to Denver in 1859 and opened a store at 15th Avenue and Larimer Street. One of Denver's early millionaires, he also invested in real estate. In 1892, Clayton left a trust to provide for the George W. Clayton Home for Boys, which later became known as the Clayton College. The neighborhood was named after this prominent landmark, which is located at Martin Luther King Boulevard (MLK) and Colorado Boulevard (Piton).

Between 1915 and 1929, development of City Park and a trolley line along 34th Avenue launched the area into the first of two major periods of construction, primarily along East 26th Avenue, York Street, and around Clayton College. The second major era of construction ran from 1945 to 1959. It was characterized by one-story brick homes, similar to many of the structures built in the post war subdivisions. A number of low-density, multi-family units were built during this period. The construction of a parkway along East 32nd Avenue between 1948 to 1951 provided a major route to Stapleton International Airport from the central business district (Piton).

According to the Clayton/Skyland Neighborhood Plan of 1977, Clayton began to show some deterioration during the 1960's due to the age of the homes and stagnating businesses. The degree of deterioration in Clayton was due, in some part, to the industrial encroachment on the northern neighborhood boundary. The move of the Air Force Finance and Accounting Center from 3800 York Street to Lowry Air Force Base in 1976, left a large industrially zoned, but vacant building, and resulted in the loss of a major employment resource (Ostendorf Clayton 1). The old Air Force Finance and Accounting Center is currently being redeveloped.

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Population and Demographics

The Clayton population has a relatively stable population base. The 1990 US Census data indicates that approximately 23% of the population lived at their current address less than one year as compared to 29% of those surveyed in Denver city-wide (Piton).

While Denver began to increase in population during the 1960s, Clayton was on the decrease. By 1970, approximately 75% of Clayton's residents were African American, whereas before 1950, the non-white population accounted for less than 1% of the population (Ostendorf Clayton 1). In 1990, approximately 87% of Clayton's residents were of African American (70%) and Latino (17%) ethnicity according to 1990 US Census data. This is in contrast to the overall Denver population, where 36% of the population were ethnic minorities. Information was not located indicating if the percent ethnicity has changed in Clayton since the 1990 US Census (Piton).

The age distribution of Clayton is comparable to Denver city-wide. In 1998, an estimated 33% of the population was under the age of 18 in Clayton as compared to 27% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, made up an estimated 14% of the Clayton population in 1998. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 12% of the Denver population (Piton).

In 1990, education levels were low by local standards. An estimated 45% of Clayton residents over the age of 25 had less than a 12th grade education. In contrast, in Denver this same statistic was approximately 21% (Piton).

The birth rate in Clayton was higher and the average age of mothers was younger than Denver city-wide. In 1996, there were 162 total births in a population of 3,980, or a rate of 4%. In Denver, this same statistic is 1.7%. During this same period, Clayton's teen birth rate was approximately 16% and Denver's was approximately 7%³ (Piton).

Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Clayton. Table 3-2 lists the percentage of employed Clayton and Denver City-wide residents by employment category.

In 1990, approximately 38% of the Clayton population was living in poverty, over twice the rate of Denver's 17%. In 1995, the average Clayton household income was substantially lower than Denver as a whole, with an estimated income of \$25,400/year as compared to \$42,000/year for Denver (Piton). In 1998, approximately 12% of the Clayton residents received some form of public assistance, as compared to an estimated 5% city-wide (Piton). According to the 1990 US Census, the unemployment rate in Clayton was 15%, nearly double the Denver unemployment rate of 7%.

³The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

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Table 3-3: Clayton Employment

Job Category	Clayton (%)	Denver (%)
Services	27.1	41.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	20.7	8.5
Wholesale Trade	10.1	6.9
Mining	--	1.6
Retail Trade	12.7	13.5
Manufacturing	13.4	8.7
Construction	12.7	4.0
Government	--	5.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	3.4	10.3
Other	--	0.04

Source: The Piton Foundation

The 1990 Clayton home ownership rates were an estimated 59%, as opposed to 49% for Denver city-wide. There has also been a decrease in the number of housing units in the area, from 1,615 in 1990 to 1,568 in 1998. According to the Denver Planning Office, in 1995 the average sale price of a Clayton home was approximately \$53,800 as compared to \$126,900 Denver city-wide. In 1996, approximately 14% of the housing units received public assistance, as compared to 7% for Denver city-wide (Piton).

Predominant Spoken Languages

1990 US Census data indicate that the predominant language spoken at home in Clayton is English with a significant population speaking Spanish. Of Clayton's 3,787 residents, 2,997 (79%) spoke only English and 435 (11%) spoke Spanish or Spanish Creole.

Religious Institutions

The current religious institutions located in Clayton are identified in Appendix C.

Environmental Concerns

At present, the VB/I-70 Site is the only active Superfund site located in the Clayton neighborhood. The nearest other sites are the Globe Plant, Omaha and Grant Smelter, and Argo Smelter sites, which are described in the Elyria/Swansea Environmental Concerns Section.

Community Background and Concerns

Community Organizations

Formerly incorporated as Clayton Pride, the Clayton Neighborhood Association was revived in 1992. The association has worked diligently to establish a neighborhood watch program. They hold monthly meetings to discuss community wide concerns, participate in the annual GLAD BAG sponsored bag-a-thons to beautify the neighborhood, and publish a bi-monthly neighborhood newsletter named the *Block Business News* (Abernethy 1).

The CEASE Neighborhood Coalition described in Section 3.1 seeks to address soil contamination issues in Clayton by working together with other impacted neighborhoods.

3.4 Cole

This section contains the following background information for the Cole neighborhood:

- Neighborhood history;
- Population and demographics;
- Employment and income;
- Religious institutions;
- Predominant spoken languages;
- Environmental concerns; and
- Community organizations.

It should be noted that the population and demographics section frequently makes comparisons between Denver city-wide and the Cole neighborhood. Even though this neighborhood is part of the City of Denver, the EPA believes this comparison is helpful. During the past 10 years, Cole has typically comprised less than 5% of the Denver city-wide population.

Neighborhood History

The Cole neighborhood became a part of the City of Denver under the Territorial Session laws of 1874. More than half of the residential blocks were developed prior to 1900 with total development of the neighborhood completed by 1930. The earliest population of Cole consisted primarily of Western Europeans, especially Irish and Germans. Residents were primarily blue-collar laborers who worked in nearby rail yards, smelters, stockyards, and warehouses. There were also a number of engine overhaul shops to service the railroad industry (Becker 5).

At one time, Cole was a self-sufficient neighborhood with its own medical and dental offices, retail stores, drug stores, a theater, clothing stores, and grocery stores. However, when the railroads moved, many commercial businesses in Cole began to close up or move because their businesses were dependent upon serving the railroads and those that worked for them. Very few businesses replaced those that left (Becker 5).

One of the older Denver neighborhoods, Cole contains several historic landmarks. Annunciation Catholic Church was constructed in 1885 at 36th Avenue and Humboldt Street

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and was at one time the largest parish in the Archdiocese of Denver. In 1887, Hyde Park Elementary School was built by Denver Public Schools at 36th Avenue and Gilpin Street. It was later renamed Wyatt School in 1932 after its former principle, George Washington Wyatt. It was closed in 1981 and later designated as an official Denver landmark structure. Cole Junior High School was constructed in 1925 and became the neighborhood's focal point. It was named after Carlos M. Cole, the Superintendent of Denver Public Schools, who was instrumental in establishing junior high schools throughout Denver (Becker 6).

Population and Demographics

The Cole neighborhood has a relatively stable population base. The 1990 US Census indicates that 51% of the residents lived in the same house for at least 5 years, as compared to 46% of those surveyed in Denver city-wide (Becker 8).

A higher percentage of ethnic minorities reside in Cole as compared to Denver city-wide. Cole has over 93% percent of its residents being of Latino (56%) or African American (37%) ethnicity, according to the 1990 US Census (Piton). Estimates for 1996 indicate that this racial composition remained relatively unchanged, with African American's making up 36% of the residents and Latino approximately 60%. This is in contrast to the Denver city-wide population, where 38% of the residents are ethnic minorities (Becker 8).

The Cole neighborhood's age distribution shows a prevalence of children under the age of 18. This age group has made up approximately 34% of the population since 1980. In 1998, an estimated 38% of the population was under the age of 18 in Cole as compared to 27% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, have historically made up a small portion of the Cole population (Becker 9). The elderly made up an estimated 9% of the Cole population in 1998. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 12% in Denver city-wide (Piton).

Educational attainment levels in Cole are low by local standards. According to the 1990 US Census, approximately 60% of the neighborhood residents over the age of 25 have less than a 12th grade education (Piton; Becker 9). Approximately half of the 60% have less than a 9th grade education (Becker 9). In contrast, in Denver 21% of the neighborhood residents over the age of 25 have less than a 12th grade education (Piton). Implied in the this low education level is that less than 40% of the adult Cole population have the requisite education to secure a living wage or employment (Becker 10).

The birth rate in Cole is higher and the average age of mothers is younger than in Denver city-wide. In 1996, there were 168 total births in a population of 4,206, or a rate of approximately 4 %. In Denver, this same statistic was approximately 1.7%. During this same period, the teen birth rate for Clayton was approximately 16%. Denver's teen birth rate was approximately 7%⁴ (Piton).

⁴The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

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Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Cole. Table 3-3 lists the percentage of employed Cole and Denver city-wide residents in 1996 by employment category.

Table 3-3: Cole Employment

Employment Category	Cole (%)	Denver (%)
Services	34.6	41.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	4.2	8.5
Wholesale Trade	14.4	6.9
Mining	--	1.6
Retail Trade	4.2	13.5
Manufacturing	39.9	8.7
Construction	1.6	4.0
Government	--	5.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	0.9	10.3
Other	--	0.04

Source: The Piton Foundation

According to the 1990 US Census data, approximately 35% of the residents are living below the poverty level, approximately twice the Denver poverty rate of 17% in 1990 (Becker 10; Piton). In 1995, the estimated average household income in Cole was \$26,400, compared to Denver's \$42,400 in 1995 (Piton).

According to the Denver Community Development Agency, over 17% of Cole residents received some form of public assistance in 1995, as compared to 6.8% for Denver city-wide (Becker 11). In 1998, these figures were 12.3% and 6.8% respectively (Piton). Becker (11) states, "The reliance on public assistance, along with the education levels, implies the unemployability of many residents." The 1990 US Census data indicates the Cole neighborhood unemployment rate at 11.5%; the 1995 estimate was 13.5%. In 1995, the estimated unemployment rate in Denver city-wide was 3.8% (Becker 11).

In 1990, the home ownership rate in Cole was 53%, comparing to a Denver city-wide figure of 49%. There currently has been a decline in housing units from 2,066 in 1950 to an estimated 1,757 in 1998 (Becker 32; Piton). There has also been an increase in vacant housing units during this period, from 98% occupied in 1950 to 71% occupied in 1990. Cole's vacant housing rate of 29% is more than twice the city-wide vacancy rate of 12%. However, since the 1990 Federal Housing Census, there have been a substantial number of housing units renovated that are now occupied by owners or renters (Becker 33).

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According to the Denver Planning and Development Office, the average sale price for a home in Cole in 1995 was \$55,900 as compared to the city-wide sales price of \$126,900. In 1996, about 13% of the housing in Cole was publicly assisted. This compares to about a 7% publicly assisted housing rate in Denver (Piton; Becker 34).

Predominant Spoken Languages

The 1990 US Census indicates that the predominant languages spoken at home in Cole are English and Spanish. Of Cole's 3,715 residents, 1,736 (47%) spoke only English and 1,523 (41%) spoke Spanish or Spanish Creole.

Religious Institutions

Cole has several churches with vibrant social action and community outreach efforts. Two of the churches are Annunciation Catholic Church and the Epworth United Methodist Church. Located at 3621 Humbolt Street, Annunciation was built in 1890 and is the oldest church in Cole. Annunciation Catholic Church is involved in providing:

- Youth education through the Annunciation Elementary School;
- Adult education by providing English as a second language classes;
- Substance abuse assistance by hosting Alcoholics Anonymous meetings; and
- Emergency Services through Twin Parishes Center, providing food, clothing, employment assistance, and referrals to social service agencies (Becker 27).

Epworth United Methodist Church is located at 3401 High Street. It is home to the Epworth United Methodist Church Institute for Learning which is a church-based center to serve youth and adults living in northeast Denver. Its mission is to aid the learning process both morally and educationally (Becker 28).

Environmental Concerns

At present, the VB/I-70 Site is the only active Superfund site located in the Cole neighborhood. The nearest other sites are the Globe Plant and the Omaha and Grant Smelter sites described in the Elyria/Swansea Environmental Concerns Section.

Community Organizations

The Cole Neighborhood Report identifies the following as the most important and active non-profit organizations for Cole:

- Cole Neighborhood Association
- The Inner City Community Development Corporation (ICDC);
- Cole Neighborhood Consortium;
- New Cole Economic Development Corporation;
- Metropolitan Organizations for People/Local Organization Committee in Cole;
- Neighborhood Partners (Becker 25 - 26); and

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- CEASE Neighborhood Coalition

Each of these entities is described in the sections that follow.

Cole Neighborhood Association

The Cole Neighborhood Association meets monthly at Epworth Church. The association provides a means of communicating information of interest to neighborhood residents.

The Inner City Community Development Corporation

ICDC is an economic development organization based in Cole. ICDC's primary mission is to improve the quality of life for low income residents by stimulating and creating economic revitalization in the northeast quadrant of Denver. ICDC's activities have included the development of the Denver Community Development Credit Union located in Cole and the rehabilitation of several apartment buildings (Becker 25).

Cole Neighborhood Consortium

ICDC is the organizer, convener, facilitator, and administrator of the Cole Neighborhood Consortium. Currently, the Cole Neighborhood Consortium is a collaboration of 9 member organizations of which 7 are non-profits, one is for-profit (Phil Craft Homes), and one is the Community College of Denver's Technology Center East. Besides ICDC, the Cole Neighborhood Consortium membership includes the following organizations:

- Bruce Randolph Merchants Association;
- Community Alcohol Drug Rehabilitation and Education Center;
- Children's Center of Cole;
- Cole, Clayton, and Whittier Neighborhood Partnership Team (also called Weed and Seed);
- Denver Community Development Credit Union;
- Family Star;
- Inner City Health Center; and
- Sharing and Caring Ministries (Becker 25).

New Cole Economic Development Corporation

The New Cole Economic Development Corporation's mission is to incorporate a mix of economic development, job creation, business training and education activities, affordable housing development, open space and recreation uses, and supporting community service uses (Becker 26).

Metropolitan Organizations for People

Metropolitan Organizations for People (MOP) is a nationwide, ecumenical, non-profit organization which fosters community organizing in neighborhoods. MOP usually works through local churches, and is a resource to help neighborhood people identify needs and

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interests and work together to build a local community. The Denver MOP works with 14 churches in the Denver Metropolitan area (Becker 26), including Annunciation Church in Cole.

Neighborhood Partners

Neighborhood Partners, which began as an outreach program of Annunciation Church, was separately incorporated as a 501(c)(3) corporation in 1992. It adopted the name, Neighborhood Partners, in 1995. The organization makes the purchase of affordable housing available to local low income families. In 1997, the Neighborhood Partners started Louise's Workshop, an employment and training program for women making the transition from welfare to work (Becker 26).

CEASE Neighborhood Coalition

The CEASE Neighborhood Coalition described in Section 3.1 seeks to address soil contamination issues in Cole by working together with other impacted neighborhoods.

3.5 Community Concerns, Comments, and Issues

To develop a CIP that accurately reflects community interests and concerns, EPA depends heavily upon information obtained during "Community Interviews." From December 1998 through March 1999, EPA conducted interviews with a wide spectrum of area residents and representatives, such as community leaders, elected officials, business representatives, and community service workers. The interview questions are contained in Appendix F. The responses from these interviews are grouped according to similar themes. EPA has made every effort to include all the responses from the interviews.

It is important to emphasize that this section presents the opinions and concerns of residents and other interviewees rather than those of EPA, the state, or any PRPs. The information obtained in these interviews and summarized in this section reflects interviewees' responses regardless of whether those responses are factually precise.

Most of the people interviewed are aware of the soil sampling and cleanup effort. Some are very knowledgeable while others have heard about only some aspects of the work through various sources. A few people said they knew little about it and only two said they had never heard about it. Some interested parties who do not live in the neighborhood knew many of the details of EPA's investigation in the area and others had heard about it but had no in-depth knowledge of EPA's investigation or activities.

Other ways that people knew about the work being performed include: talking to City Council members; talking to State and City staff; talking with school principals; by attending a neighborhood association meeting; or actually seeing work being done and inquiring.

The following concerns, comments, and issues were identified from the community interviews:

- Sampling;
- Cleanup;
- Health Risks;

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- Contamination Source;
- Stigma;
- Environmental Justice;
- EPA's Outreach and Education Role;
- Communication; and
- Miscellaneous.

Sampling

This section describes the community concerns and issues associated with the sampling process and protocol.

Concern was expressed about the adequacy of sampling in some areas. One resident felt that not enough sampling was done at the Swansea Elementary School. Residents in Cole and Clayton expressed that there was not enough sampling done in those neighborhoods. One resident wanted to know why several homes owned by the City of Denver were not tested. They wanted to know if access agreement letters had been sent to the Denver Housing Authority. Residents want to be sure that EPA does not miss people that really need to have their properties cleaned up.

There is concern about inconsistency in the sampling protocol. Some are concerned about information not being shared with the Cole and Clayton neighborhoods. EPA went door-to-door (south to 38th Avenue) to get access during the first phase of sampling, but did not do the same intensive effort (south to 35th Avenue and a section of Globeville that is west of I-25) in the second phase. The perception is that EPA discriminated against these neighborhoods by taking different approaches. The community feels that about 20% of yards have been tested in these neighborhoods and feel there is no guarantee of future testing. They wonder why there are many homes that are still not sampled and if the testing will ever extend south to MLK Avenue to cover the entire Cole and Clayton neighborhoods.

Some people who did not send in access agreements the first time around want their homes to be sampled and are anxious to know if this will be possible. Other people are wondering whether they can refuse sampling or if it is going to be required.

People would like to know more about how EPA determines where to sample and how the sampling is actually done. For example, "Is the railroad area being included in the sampling?"

Cleanup

This section describes the community concerns and issues associated with the cleanup activities and protocol.

Some particular concerns surfaced about the cleanup protocol. People expressed concern about the action level. They wanted to know if it will be the same as at the Globe Plant Site and how EPA will inform people if a less stringent cleanup is used. Also, will there be any recourse for homes that are just under the action level or under the action level and the owners

want to have their yard cleaned up anyway. How do you draw the line between "cleanup everything" and "limited funding?"

Some residents are concerned about re-contamination. If a neighbor chooses not to have their yard cleaned up, would clean yards be re-contaminated? Is there an effort being made for ongoing checks? One person wanted to ensure that soil would be covered during transport. Traffic in general as a result of a large scale soil cleanup was a concern.

General concerns about the larger cleanup process include the length of time the cleanup would take and where it will start. Specifically, people wanted to know how much soil would be removed and some questions were as specific as, "What happens if I have a sprinkler system?" Many people have asked where the contaminated soil will be taken. One person wanted to know about the difference in how residential properties and business will be treated when it comes to cleanup.

Many people want EPA eventually to get to an appropriate cleanup action that protects the health of the community. EPA should look at the whole environment. A couple of people said that EPA should closely monitor the cleanup contractors during cleanup to avoid problems that could slow the process down.

EPA should look at Globeville as a model for handling this site.

Health Risks

This section discusses the community concerns and issues associated with health risks. Health risks was one of the major concerns in all communities interviewed. In particular, questions are asked about the cumulative effect of contamination in the community. There is concern that additional sources of contamination from the railroad and the highway will negatively affect people's health.

Overall, people have not heard a lot about health effects and would like to know more. They want to know about the immediate danger versus the long term health effects. They also want to know more about what the potential health effects are from exposure to metals. Specifically, people want to know about the effects of contaminants on the thyroid because of a perceived elevated incidence of thyroid disease. Similarly, there is concern about cancer levels in the neighborhoods.

People want to get more information on how they can protect themselves in the short term. They are wondering how the contamination is transmitted, whether it is air-borne, and if it is safe to eat garden vegetables.

One resident said that the medical monitoring was a good program even though the time frame was short for getting the testing done. EPA should do it again in the future - especially for children.

Contamination Source

This section describes the community concerns, comments, and issues associated with knowing what the contamination source is at the VB/I-70 Site.

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One resident believes that, "ASARCO is trying to say it's pesticides, but they don't really want to know the truth." Others have asked if the contamination is related to ASARCO. There are some assumptions made about ASARCO that are evident with questions such as, "Why was thallium contamination never discussed, when it was manufactured at the Globe Plant?" Community members are eager to learn about EPA's efforts to determine the source of the contamination.

Residents and other interested parties have a variety of ideas about the potential sources of contamination. A list of these ideas follows. The number in parenthesis indicates the number of interviewees that listed the potential source of contamination in their interview.

- Smelters (13);
- Industry (5);
- Highway (2);
- Trains/railroad (2);
- Landfill (2);
- Pesticides(2);
- Public Service Company (2);
- Old Air Force Finance Center (2);
- Ironworks (1);
- Lead pipes (1); and
- Denver Tramway (1).

Many residents have heard stories about living near the smelters, especially those who have lived a long time in the neighborhood. A few have first hand knowledge of what it was like to live near the smelters. People relayed stories that they have heard about "terrible practices" at area smelters such as shaking out bags from the bag houses onto the ground and seeing this material burn through clothes if a worker sat on it. Many older people talked about a "white dust" that would settle on houses and shrubs and water in the 1940s and 1950s. When the powder settled on the water and it flooded, it would cover the areas that people used for gardening and keeping their animals.

Another resident tells a story about children who played in the irrigation ditches and would test the water's safety by first sailing a plastic boat in the water. If the boat melted, the children would not swim that day.

Many of the stories are related to the ASARCO Globe plant.

One respondent told of odor, breathing difficulty and clothes on the clothesline which became dirty before they became dry.

People told about flower and vegetable gardens which became less productive.

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One resident told about a NIOSH study which showed 60% of plant workers were cadmium poisoned.

People talked about many illness that they attributed to living near the smelters. Many had family members who had died, they believe, as a result of working in the smelters. They said that workers did not use masks and gloves in the 1950s and 1960s.

Stigma

This section describes the community concerns associated with the stigma attached to a Superfund site.

There is concern about the stigma brought to these neighborhoods because of the Superfund listing proposal. A Cole resident voiced a concern with only half of Cole being in the study area but all of Cole being affected by the Superfund status. More clarification was wanted as to what Cole actually gets out of the Superfund designation.

One resident asked about the potential for the community to attract money for cleanup so that the site would not have to be listed.

There are many concerns about property value. People in north Globeville are especially sensitive to this issue since they have already been through a cleanup. They are concerned that this listing will affect their property values again just by association.

People want the EPA to help remove stigma on the community once the cleanup is complete. The Agency could work with the press to help get the stigma off the community. EPA should be ready to write comfort letters so that Superfund doesn't stifle all economic development and amenities. It would be good if EPA could find ways to quickly delete properties.

Environmental Justice

Although environmental justice was not a concern expressed in all of the community interviews, it is clear that it is a central concern for many community leaders. Many discussions with community as the project has developed have focused on the issue of environmental justice. Included in this section is a "Community Address Regarding Environmental Justice Issues and the EPA Superfund Process" presented to the Working Group during an environmental justice discussion on March 16, 2000:

Community Address Regarding Environmental Justice Issues and the EPA Superfund Process

Community has expressed its desire to designate the VB-170 Superfund Site as an Environmental Justice Zone. We would like our community recognized as an environmental justice zone in the Risk Assessment, the Feasibility Study and the Record of Decision. At this time, we would like to specify what an "Environmental Justice Zone" is and how actions can be taken to integrate this into the Superfund process.

The neighborhoods within the VB-170 Superfund Site are inundated with hazards to health and well being in our soils, water and air. The EPA investigation, to date, has identified two "contaminants of concern" in our soils. Within our neighborhoods,

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however, we believe there are many pollutants of concern that contribute to the cumulative daily assault on our health.

The Superfund process needs to consider and integrate in its mandate how the cumulative effects of VB-170's myriad pollution sources contribute to creating neighborhoods that are not safe for children to play in or healthy for families to live in. If the EPA's intent is to make our neighborhood a safe, clean and healthy place to live in, its concern has to extend beyond removing soils from yards.

The Environmental Protection Agency should not only recognize the VB-170 neighborhood site as an Environmental Justice Zone; but, the precedents for public involvement and input in the process, as set forward specifically from this site, should be institutionalized from this point forward. Community members should be included as key stakeholders in every part of the process, from testing to risk assessment to the record of decision; not inserted where site managers or EPA policy considers it appropriate.

The community recognizes the VB-170 site as an Environmental Justice Zone, and as such, are advocating a clean up level at 10^{-6} . This clean up level falls at the upper end of the scale for the EPA's clean up procedures. Additionally, community would like to see further investigation, studies, and action related to the VB-170 Site. Specifically, further investigation should take place regarding the sources of hazardous material pollution that falls below the Toxic Release Inventory standards, but that cumulatively affect human health in the community. These hazardous materials that fall below the range of the Toxic Release Inventory should be recognized as contributing to the overall burden to human health that the community faces.

The community also recommends that a comprehensive health study be initiated in the community to determine how people's health might be affected by contaminants in the air, water and soil. This study would take in to account how the cumulative effects of the many contaminants from the air, water and soil, as well as mobile source pollution, affects community members' short and long term health.

EPA's Outreach and Education Role

This section describes the community concerns and issues associated with outreach, education, and community involvement activities. Respondents talked about many things they would like to see EPA do. Most of the things are related to outreach and education.

There was some community concern that late notification to neighborhood environmental organizers about contamination issues and NPL proposal negatively impacted the number of people that agreed to have their homes tested. Community leaders felt they could have explained the soils testing better and gotten more people to sign the access agreements. One resident stated that EPA was "not respectful" of neighborhood organizers.

EPA should use community organizations better as partners and ask what the Agency can do to support local efforts. Community members would like more notification of EPA meetings, attendance at community meetings or EPA tours in the neighborhood. Some said they would like EPA to more involved in the community.

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There is concern that workers and businesses in the area do not know about the soil sampling and cleanup activities. The industrial community feels it is important for them to know the status of cleanup. They are concerned that people will think industry caused the contamination. They do not want to be blind-sided by anti-industry community sentiment if the community suspects them of being the polluters.

CU Denver completed a survey in 1998 of 160 residents and 100 businesses in Swansea and Elyria. EPA should get this study. It has useful information about the community.

There is an expectation that EPA will provide outreach and technical assistance to the communities. More information is wanted on several topics: school samples; sampling and cleanup processes and protocols; sampling results that are easy to understand and that don't scare people; step-by step progress updates; more on risk assessments; information on the listing process; educational information; proactive action that will help keep gardens safe; a list of what residents should and should not do to protect themselves; metals levels in soils; only information about this specific neighborhood.

Many residents echoed that EPA should create and distribute fact sheets in plain English and plain Spanish. The fact sheets should be clear and easy to understand. A readable booklet that explains all the major aspects of what's going on would be nice.

The Agency should hold meetings but the meetings must be designed to communicate with non-technical audience. EPA staff should be direct and to the point. Some people thought that EPA should also attend more community meetings.

EPA should use direct mailings to get information out to people. Putting information in local newsletters is a good way to get the information out also. EPA should help residents understand what's going on with regard to the studies and cleanup and how it will benefit them.

Teachers are a part of the community and it is important for them to know what is going on especially if it affects the children. Kids in school could take information home to their parents.

EPA should talk to kids about what the Agency does instead of just letting them learn about EPA when their homes are being tested for hazardous substances.

Many people did not understand the sampling results letter that was sent to them and feel the government scares people. These same people thought it was important that information be presented that is not too technical to avoid frightening people. There were several questions about how future sampling results will be communicated and distributed and whether the information would become public knowledge.

Almost everyone agreed that a Technical Assistance Grant to a community group so that they could hire a technical advisor to interpret technical documents for them would be a good idea.

Some people were concerned about the level of EPA responsiveness because of inconsistencies in the information presented and questions about those inconsistencies that they felt had never been adequately answered. For example, "Why were some homes initially slated for a removal

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and then left out of the cleanup?" and, "Why was removal action level raised from 400 [parts per million] to 450 [parts per million]?"

A few people said that EPA is doing what they would hope it would do, that they didn't see what EPA could do better and they were glad the Agency was listening.

While everyone wanted to be kept up to date with the progress of the studies and the cleanup, the interest in being actively involved in the process varied. Many residents just want to be involved at the neighborhood level.

A couple of people said that they wanted only information about their community.

The mind set is different in each of the communities. EPA needs to be aware of demographics and culture.

EPA must be sensitive to environmental justice concerns. Door-to-door outreach is best for Spanish speaking residents.

Communication

Many ways of getting information were identified by those who were interviewed. Three ways of getting the information that they had about the site stood out. Most people had heard information:

- Directly from EPA either door-to-door, at meetings or through direct mailings;
- By talking to people in the community either neighbors or community leaders; and
- Through community organizations such as: United Swansea/Elyria, Cross Community Coalition, COPEEN, Linkages, National Association of Black Environmentalists (NABE), and the Globeville Community Connection Board.

People want to get updated information on all aspects of the cleanup. The largest number of people said that they wanted monthly updates. Some said bi-monthly would be fine and a few said quarterly updates would be enough for them. Most people said that all the updates should be in English and Spanish.

People gave many suggestions for the best media to use to get the communication out. Many people referred to the Cross Community Coalition as a good organization from which to get information. Neighborhood associations from each one of the communities in the study area were also mentioned as good sources of information about this sampling and cleanup effort. Recreation centers, schools, and churches were the next best places to get information about community affairs. Word of mouth seems to be effective in all neighborhoods in the study area. It was recommended that EPA use all these organizations and methods.

Direct mail and fact sheets and flyers were mentioned by many residents as being very effective in getting information to them. Going door-to-door with the flyers was especially effective. Businesses, clinics and libraries were mentioned as good places to put flyers for area residents. Newsletters, which are distributed door-to-door are also very effective. For the

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most part people believe that meetings, both EPA and community meetings, are a good way to update residents.

The Urban Children's coalition, MOP, ACORN and the North Central Business Association were also mentioned as groups that could provide useful information. One person mentioned the EPA Working Group as a good way to get information about the cleanup. Also the City and County of Denver staff was mentioned as a source of information.

Newspapers and radio were both mentioned as ways to disseminate information.

The most innovative method suggested was putting a list of contacts on magnets for people to stick somewhere so they would always know who to call.

Most people thought the idea of EPA having a person out in the community all the time to answer people's questions and provide information about the site would not be a good idea. They felt that very few people would use such a resource. They believe it will be more useful for EPA to use communication networks that are already established such as community resource centers and neighborhood associations and their meetings and newsletters. A minority of people did think it might be a good idea since people are not likely to travel out of their neighborhoods to get information.

One person suggested that a storefront where medical monitoring is done in the community would be a good idea. This would make it easy for people to participate in medical monitoring.

Reactions to a possible hotline were mixed. Its perceived usefulness varied depending on the type of information available, and whether there would be a person or a voice mail system available. Generally, a hotline would be considered useful if there is a real person to answer calls.

The places that people most often described as being good places for information about the site were libraries, recreation centers, and the CCC. Other places mentioned were the Fire Station in Clayton, churches and schools, and Councilman Davis' office.

Meetings

The majority of people who EPA interviewed believed that meetings they had attended were helpful. People felt that meetings in the community provide useful information and updates about the sampling and cleanup. Meetings provide useful opportunities to collect information and ask questions. Meetings are a way to have people be accountable because they have to answer questions that community members pose. One resident made the suggestion that meetings be more frequent but shorter.

Some people did not think meetings they attended had been very useful. Several residents thought the meetings were too technical. The location of the meeting was a factor for some residents. A couple of people said they were too busy to attend the meetings or that they didn't know about them.

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People provide EPA with many suggestions on community locations where meetings could be held. They thought it was important to try and choose places that were central as much as possible and maybe have individual meetings in each community when appropriate. They also thought that EPA attendance at neighborhood association meetings would be good sometimes in order to update community members from a particular community. Some of the suggestions for meeting places were:

- Community resource and recreation centers;
- Swansea Recreation Center;
- Johnson Recreation Center;
- Linkages Senior Center;
- National Western;
- Globeville Community Resource Center;
- Cross Community Coalition;
- Laradon Hall;
- Edison Elementary;
- Harrington Elementary;
- Cafeteria or gym at Annunciation School;
- Macedonia Baptist Church;
- Our Lady of Grace Church; and
- Epworth Church;

Newsletters

Since many of the newsletters are hand delivered, residents thought that newsletters will be a good way to ensure that residents are getting important information about the sampling and cleanup. Some of the newsletters that were suggested as good media for updates on the VB/I-70 Site are:

- Cross Community Coalition Newsletter - by CCC;
- Block Business News by Clayton Neighborhood Association;
- The Cole Neighbor to Neighbor Newsletter by Cole Neighborhood Association;
- Globeville Gazette - by the Globeville Neighborhood Association;
- Globeville Civic Association Newsletter by the Globeville Civic Association;
- Various church bulletins;
- Elyria/Swansea Business Association newsletter by Elyria/Swansea Community Economic Development Corporation newsletter published 3 times per year;
- ASARCO Newsletter;

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- Denver Urban Gardens quarterly newsletter; and
- Weed and Seed Bulletin - quarterly newsletter by the Cole Family Resource Center.

Miscellaneous

The name VB/I-70 is confusing to some people. It makes people think that it has to do with the expansion of I-70. The highway expansion is also a concern for some people since much dirt is being excavated near the site of the old Omaha and Grant Smelter. There is concern that contaminated dust will blow around the neighborhood.

One resident said that things would go more smoothly on the site if there was better internal communication.

EPA could act as a "broker" for grants to help the community. "Because of the level of contamination, do we get priority for funds?"

Community Involvement Plan Objectives and Strategies

Based upon interviews with local community members and other interested parties as well as considering other relevant information, EPA has developed the following list of objectives for community involvement and communication for the VB/I-70 Site:

- Proactive Approach;
- Define and Communicate Roles;
- Recognize Community Diversity;
- Formally Involve Local Officials and Other Community Representatives; and
- Comply with CERCLA/SARA Requirements.

A discussion of each of these objectives and the strategies EPA will use to implement the objectives follows.

4.1 Proactive Approach

EPA's objective is to use a proactive approach to sharing information with the public. The Agency will try to provide information to as many people as possible, listen to their concerns, and answer their questions. To achieve this objective, EPA will ensure that public health and safety issues as well as opportunities for public participation in site decisions are well publicized. The EPA will assure that easy-to-read information regarding the status of site activities is provided to the community. EPA will publish site-related information in Spanish and/or have a Spanish-language interpreter available at public meetings or on radio programs. The information will enable the community to keep up-to-date and be well-informed about site activities.

EPA will use various techniques, some suggested by the community, to provide site information to the public. One of the most effective ways to share information with area residents is by placing updates in various community newsletters that are delivered door-to-door. EPA will produce fact sheets and flyers and use both direct mail and newsletters to get information to residents and other interested parties. EPA will hold public meetings and periodically attend various established neighborhood organization meetings.

4.2 Define and Communicate Roles

EPA's objective is to clearly define and communicate plans, schedules, responsibilities, costs, and relationship with other agencies. Community members have raised a number of questions about the roles of various groups involved in site activities. There are a number of directly affected parties and other interested parties involved in the VB/I-70 cleanup and it is important that EPA clearly explain the role and authority of each and how their activities are coordinated, especially concerning CDPHE, which is EPA's primary governmental agency partner.

EPA established a Working Group in August 1998 to provide a forum for communication on technical issues related to the sampling and cleanup effort. This forum is also an opportunity for all parties to clarify roles of the various interested groups and individuals. The Working Group is comprised of community representatives and federal, state, and local agencies. Agency members and their anticipated roles and responsibilities are as follows:

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Community Involvement Plan Objectives and Strategies

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- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** - The federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing environmental laws and regulations aimed at protecting public health and the environment. EPA will be the lead agency responsible for the sampling and cleanup activities related to metals (arsenic and lead) contamination found in the soils at some homes in Swansea/Elyria, Cole, Clayton, and southwest Globeville.
- **Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)** - The Department of the State of Colorado responsible for ensuring protection of public health and the environment. CDPHE will partner with EPA to provide input on sampling and cleanup activities for the neighborhoods around Vasquez Boulevard and Interstate 70 that are affected by metals contamination.
- **U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)** - The federal agency responsible for assessing public health threats related to hazardous waste sites and for responding to public health concerns expressed at those sites. ATSDR will provide input to EPA on sampling and cleanup activities for the neighborhoods around Vasquez Boulevard and Interstate 70 that are affected by metals contamination.
- **Denver Department of Environmental Health (DDEH)** - The Department of the City and County of Denver that is responsible for addressing local public health issues and enforcing city ordinances. DDEH will provide input to EPA on sampling and cleanup activities for the neighborhoods around Vasquez Boulevard and Interstate 70 that are affected by metals contamination.

A Working Group fact sheet in English and Spanish is available for distribution to interested parties. This fact sheet outlines the roles and responsibilities of each member of the Working Group and provides a contact list.

4.3 Recognize Community Diversity

EPA's objective is to recognize the diversity within the community and tailor community outreach efforts to address specific community needs. To accomplish this objective, EPA staff, in their community outreach efforts, will make every effort to address any particular needs of the communities involved. Because the site is comprised of 5 neighborhoods, it is important for EPA to consider the influences of neighborhood demographics and culture. There is a sizable Latino population in all 5 neighborhoods. Cole and Clayton have sizable African-American populations. The VB/I-70 Site has significant Environmental Justice issues. There is a large population that only speaks Spanish, as well as many people with literacy problems. EPA will strive to implement innovative community outreach efforts designed to reach diverse segments of the local communities. The Agency believes that using existing networks will help attain this goal.

4.4 Involve Local Officials and Other Community Representatives

EPA's objective is to involve local officials and other community representatives in the Superfund process and maintain ongoing, two-way communication with the community.

Community Involvement Plan Objectives and Strategies

Community leaders and representatives of local organizations have expressed an interest in EPA communicating regularly with them, informing them in advance of major decisions or events, and inviting them to public meetings and other public activities. To accomplish this objective, EPA will make an effort to formalize communication of EPA site activities. EPA will continue to offer the community opportunities to participate actively in Working Group meetings. EPA will also involve other agencies, through the Working Group or otherwise, in appropriate site activities.

4.5 Comply with CERCLA/SARA Requirements

EPA's objective is to comply with the CERCLA/SARA requirements. In addition to the above activities, others will be planned specifically to meet the community relations requirements under CERCLA/SARA. A detailed description of these activities is found in the Section 5.0 of this CIP.

This section describes the community involvement activities the EPA plans to conduct during the course of the remedial action. These activities are designed to provide information to community members and provide opportunities for them to be involved in the decision making process. The EPA is currently the lead government agency in the remediation of the VB/I-70 Site. As such, EPA will ensure full public participation in the Superfund cleanup process. Many of the activities listed below have been implemented prior to this plan coming out and prior to the VB/I-70 Site being proposed for inclusion on the NPL. These activities include those required by CERCLA/SARA. In addition, other site-specific support activities are important tools for keeping the community informed and involved. These site-specific activities will be implemented in response to community input and requests. A description of some community involvement activities already conducted at the Site is included at the end of the section.

5.1 Activities Required By CERCLA/SARA

The EPA will perform the following community involvement activities at the VB/I-70 Site as required by CERCLA/SARA:

- Identify a Spokesperson;
- Develop Community Involvement Plan;
- Establish Information Repositories and Administrative Record;
- Notify community of availability of Technical Assistance Grant;
- Prepare NPL Proposal Responsiveness Summary;
- Make Proposed Plan Available;
- Provide Public Comment Period;
- Prepare Proposed Plan Responsiveness Summaries;
- Publish Description of Final Plan of Action;
- Revise Community Involvement Plan;
- Prepare Remedial Design Fact Sheet; and
- Provide Remedial Action Meeting.

A discussion of each of these activities follows.

Identify a Spokesperson

EPA will designate a spokesperson who will inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, and provide information concerning the contamination.

Develop Community Involvement Plan

EPA must conduct interviews with affected residents and community leaders to determine their level of interest in the site, major concerns and issues, and information needs. Based

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Community Involvement Activities

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upon the community interviews, the EPA must prepare a Community Involvement Plan which includes a description of the site background, history of community involvement at the site, community involvement strategies, a schedule of community involvement activities, and a list of contacts, local officials, and interested parties.

Establish Information Repositories and the Administrative Record

EPA will establish an Administrative Record and Site Information Repositories. The Administrative Record is housed at the EPA Superfund Records Center in Denver. The Information Repositories will be located at convenient locations within each community (see Appendix B). These repositories contain basic site information, documents on site activities, technical site documents, this CIP, and general information about the Superfund program all for public review. EPA will place a notice in local newspapers of general circulation which identify the various locations where the Information Repositories and will be located and the hours of availability. The Administrative Record and Information Repositories will be updated as necessary.

Notify Community of Availability of Technical Assistance Grant

EPA will inform the community of the availability of Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) and include in the Information Repositories material that describes the TAG application process.

Prepare NPL Proposal Responsiveness Summary

After proposing that the VB/I-70 Site be listed on the NPL, the EPA must request public comment for a period of 60 days. After considering all public comments on the proposed NPL listing, EPA will prepare and make available to the public a responsiveness summary which addresses significant comments and any significant data received during the public comment period.

Make Proposed Plan Available

EPA will prepare a proposed plan which summarizes the remedial alternatives presented in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and identifies, and describes the rationale behind, the preferred remedial alternative. EPA will publish a notice of the availability of the Proposed Plan, and RI/FS study, a brief summary of the Proposed Plan, and an announcement of the public comment period. This notice will be published in a display advertisement in local newspapers of general circulation. Copies of the proposed plan summary and information on the public comment dates and procedures will be mailed to all parties on the site mailing list. The Proposed Plan, RI/FS and additional supporting documentation will also be made available at the Information Repositories.

If interest warrants, EPA will hold one or more public meetings during each comment period to provide information on the proposed plan and to receive public comments. EPA will provide a transcripts of any formal public meetings held during the public comment period. The transcripts will be made available to the public in the Administrative Record.

Community Involvement Activities

Provide Public Comment Period

The public will be provided an opportunity to review and submit written and oral comments on the preferred alternative presented in the Proposed Plan. EPA will issue news releases and display ads to announce the dates of the comment periods, the dates and locations of any public meetings, the information or documents available for review, locations of information repositories, and the procedures for submitting comments. If interest warrants, EPA will hold one or more public meetings during each comment period to provide information and receive public comments.

Prepare Proposed Plan Responsiveness Summaries

EPA will prepare proposed plan response summaries for each of the significant written or oral comments, criticisms, or new data submitted during the public comment periods for each operable unit at the VB/I-70 Site. The responsiveness summaries will be attached to the final Record of Decision (ROD) in which EPA's selected remedy is described.

Publish Description of Final Plan of Action

EPA will publish an announcement in local newspapers of general circulation of its selection of a final plan of action for each operable unit. If the final plan differs greatly from the proposed plan, EPA will hold informational meetings to explain why changes were made and will consider providing a public comment period.

Revise Community Involvement Plan

EPA will review this CIP and revise it, if necessary, to address issues and concerns that may arise during the remedial action. Each revision will update the information provided in the current CIP, assess the effectiveness of approaches used for community involvement to the date of the revision, and propose a strategy for keeping the community informed and involved. Community interviews will be held, if appropriate, before the plan is revised.

Prepare Remedial Design Fact Sheet

Upon completion of remedial design, EPA will produce a fact sheet explaining the cleanup response to be implemented.

Provide Remedial Action Meeting

EPA will provide an informal public meeting, as appropriate, prior to beginning remedial action. This meeting should provide the community with information about construction schedules, traffic pattern changes, locations of monitors, and the manner in which information will be provided throughout the remedial action.

5.2 Site-Specific Support Activities

In addition to the community involvement activities described above, EPA considers the following community involvement activities important to provide meaningful input to the ongoing site activities.

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Community Involvement Activities

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- Prepare fact sheets and site activity updates;
- Issue press releases;
- Coordinate workshops, small group meetings, availability sessions, and meetings with individuals;
- Facilitate Working Group Meetings
- Brief local officials;
- Attend public informational meetings;
- Provide updates through newsletters;
- Issue public notices;
- Maintain accurate mailing list; and
- Address environmental justice goals.

The full extent of these site-specific support activities will depend on resources available. A brief discussion of each of these activities follows.

Prepare Fact Sheets and Site Activity Updates

EPA Community Involvement Coordinator's will produce a variety of fact sheets for publication and distribution. These fact sheets may vary from an informal paragraph for a school or church flyer, to a one-page summary of a specific topic for a neighborhood newsletter, to the statutorily required Proposed Plan for Remedial Action. In all cases, EPA and other stakeholders will benefit from having many people review the fact sheets for accuracy, readability, and visual appeal. The EPA is open to suggestions from the Working Group and the general public on topics to write about based on their relevancy to the site activities and their priority to the general public. With so many people reviewing fact sheets, an efficient process is necessary in order to get the documents completed and distributed in a timely way. EPA will work on streamlining this process with the Working Group.

In some cases, it may be effective to post fact sheets or updates and leave them at various locations throughout the community. Wherever possible EPA will use an established neighborhood mechanism i.e., hand delivery to homes or neighborhood centers or posting by neighborhood residents in places that are known to be effective for advertising.

EPA will prepare fact sheets and activity updates describing activities and other relevant information about the VB/I-70 Site as necessary. Fact sheets will be written in English and Spanish. These materials will be distributed to those on the mailing list and will also be available to the general public through the Information Repositories.

Issue Press Releases

The EPA will issue press releases to make an official statement at milestones in the response program, such as key project dates, major decisions, or completion of cleanup actions. It is EPA's policy not to negotiate the timing or content of a press release. However, in an effort to communicate openly with affected stakeholders, the EPA has outlined the following

Community Involvement Activities

process for notifying members of the Working Group of press activities related to the Site. EPA will:

- Send all press releases related to the VB/I-70 site to the Technical Working Group at the same time it sends the release to the press. To accomplish this, EPA will set up a process to use when it sends notices about, and copies of, press releases. The process may include a mixture of phone calls and/or messages and distribution of copies at Working Group meetings or via fax, e-mail and/or U.S. Mail.
- Try to give Working Group members a half day "heads-up" notice of an upcoming press release.
- Alert the Working Group members about an event that is coming up which may generate media interest and/or a press release. EPA will set up an update process that will include these alerts. EPA will do this, when possible, by providing updates about upcoming site activities, including potential media contacts, as a regular part of the Working Group meetings.
- Notify anyone whose name is given to the press about that fact immediately, which means at the same time or before EPA releases the person's name or contact information. To simplify this, EPA will work with the members to develop a list of people who are willing to have their names released to the media.

Coordinate Workshops, Small Group Meetings, Availability Sessions, and Meetings with Individuals

If necessary, specialized information, such as presentations on sampling or risk assessment, will be presented in workshops, small group meetings, or availability sessions. Availability sessions make it possible for EPA to get immediate feedback from the public on site specific issues or for interested parties to discuss their concerns on a person-to-person basis. EPA will try to plan these meetings in locations that are convenient to people living in various neighborhoods. This could mean alternating meeting locations or having multiple meetings, but at a minimum, EPA will attempt to offer a meeting on either side of I-70. When possible, EPA will share information with residents through door-to-door contact, particularly during field work such as sampling or cleanup.

Facilitate Working Group Meetings

EPA has convened a Working Group of representatives from CDPHE, DDEH, ATSDR, neighborhood representatives, and Asarco. The purpose of this group is to provide an open forum for discussing all technical aspects of EPA's remedial investigation, risk assessment, feasibility study, and ultimately the identification of a preferred clean up alternative. EPA is seeking early input into its decisions for the site. The group has been meeting monthly since August 1998.

Brief Local Officials

EPA will inform local officials of key events and activities. Formal notification of key events and activities and advance information on decisions and events are important to local

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Community Involvement Activities

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officials. EPA's recent efforts in this regard have been effective according to interviewees and, therefore, should be continued.

Attend Public Informational Meetings

Meetings with the community should provide an effective forum for presentation and exchange of information. EPA will consider using the community forum or independent arrangements for meetings to periodically present significant information in English and Spanish to the community and to get comments from the public. Effort will be made to present materials in a non-technical format and provide opportunities for interaction with meeting attendees to ensure that the information is understood. Such meetings also could be used to present a wide variety of information updates or to give slide shows or videotape presentations on site activities.

Each of the five neighborhoods within the Site has monthly neighborhood association meetings. Since these are recognized as forums which people in the community already attend, EPA will provide information to community members through these established channels. EPA will try to maintain consistency with the person who attends meetings. If updates are given at a neighborhood meeting, residents should see the same EPA representative each time. This may reduce confusion about who to call with questions.

Provide Updates Through Newsletters

EPA will update residents on VB/I-70 Site activities by publishing information in established, local community newsletters.

Issue Public Notices

As needed, EPA will issue public notices to provide an official announcement of agency activities and plans, and to encourage public involvement in agency decisions. EPA will publish these notices in one major local newspaper, either the *Denver Post* or *Rocky Mountain News*. EPA will also publish the notice in local newspapers, such as *La Voz* and *El Semanario*, *Urban Spectrum*, or neighborhood newsletters.

Maintain Accurate Mailing List

EPA will maintain an accurate mailing list of affected parties to disseminate information directly.

Address Environmental Justice Goals

The EPA will assure that no group of people suffer disproportionate environmental risks due to the remediation at the VB/I-70 Superfund Site. EPA goals are:

1. Raise the awareness of equity issues to the team working on the Site.
2. Review past procedures at the Site to determine whether changes need to be made in areas which would impact people of color.

3. Tailor communications which are sensitive to the language, literacy level, and cultural differences of the community so as to assure that everyone has an equal opportunity to become involved in EPA's decision making process.

To meet these goals, the EPA plans to:

- Write fact sheets in both English and Spanish;
- Hold periodic meetings to summarize documents in Spanish and get community input; and
- Communicate in English and Spanish when possible, both on a personal basis and through the media.

EPA will conduct these and possibly other community outreach activities, as appropriate, in consultation with the CDPHE.

5.3 History of Community Involvement Activities at the Site

The EPA has already carried out a number of community involvement activities at the site, both required and support activities. What follows is a brief description of some of those activities.

Identify Spokesperson

The primary spokesperson for EPA activities is the Remedial Project Manager. The Community Involvement Coordinator acts as spokesperson for many community and media requests. These and other EPA contacts are listed in Appendix A.

Develop Community Involvement Plan

EPA and CDPHE conducted over 40 community interviews in the winter of 1998/1999 in order to prepare this Community Involvement Plan. A draft CIP was distributed to the Working Group for comment in June 2000.

Establish Information Repositories and the Administrative Record

EPA has established an Administrative Record and four Site Information Repositories. The Administrative Record is housed at the EPA Superfund Records Center in Denver. The Information Repositories are located at locations in the community (see Appendix B). The locations of these repositories was announced in various fact sheets distributed through direct mail, neighborhood newsletters, and door-to-door. The Administrative Record and Information Repositories have been updated regularly.

Notify Community of Availability of Technical Assistance Grant

During Community Interviews, EPA explained the TAG program and asked about people who might be interested in applying for a grant. TAG application materials were distributed to anyone who expressed interest or knew of someone else who might be interested, and were placed in the Information Repositories. After a letter of intent to apply for a TAG was received from the CESC Neighborhood Coalition (now CEASE), a notice announcing this

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Community Involvement Activities

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was placed in the *Rocky Mountain News* on July 23, 1999. The TAG was awarded to CEASE in April 2000.

Prepare NPL Proposal Responsiveness Summary

The EPA published its Proposal to add the VB/I-70 Site to the NPL in the *Federal Register* on January 19, 1999. The EPA held a public comment from January 19-March 22. A public meeting to explain the comment process was held on March 10. A Responsiveness Summary addressing comments received was published in the *Federal Register* when the Site was added to the NPL on July 22, 1999. Press releases and some local media coverage accompanied both proposal and addition of the Site to the NPL. The entire listing package, including the Responsiveness Summary, was placed in the Information Repositories.

Prepare Fact Sheets and Site Activity Updates

A number of fact sheets and flyers have been developed. Some of these were distributed during sampling, others through neighborhood newsletters or direct mail. All fact sheets have been available in both English and Spanish. The main fact sheets produced to date are listed here:

- Facts about Lead and Arsenic in Residential Soil (July 1998, updated Oct 1998, June 1999)
- Sampling & Cleanup Information (July 16, 1998)
- Superfund National Priorities List (Oct 1998)
- Public Comment Period Begins on the Proposed National Priorities Listing of the Vasquez Boulevard and I-70 Site (Feb 1999)
- Some Facts about Soil Sampling in the Neighborhood (April 1999)
- Why is the EPA in Cole & Clayton? (June 1999)
- Open House: Learn More about Risk Assessment (Sept 1999)
- Risk Assessment for the VBI70 Site (Sept 2000)
- VBI70 Soil Sampling Results (Oct 2000)
- Contact sheet: For More Information about Activities Related to Soil Sampling and Cleanup in Five Denver Neighborhoods.

A general fact sheet is updated twice a year on the EPA Region 8 website. Flyers have also been developed to advertise meetings and efforts to gain access for sampling.

Issue Press Releases

There has been some press coverage at the site. The EPA produced press releases for NPL proposal (Jan 29, 1999) and finalization (July 22, 1999). Both of these events were covered in various newspapers. The process outlined above was developed after the first release, and followed for the second release. EPA has also sent notices to correspondents and public service announcements to media to publicize public meetings or soil sampling efforts. Channel 9 News aired a television story on soil sampling on Aug 9, 1999. EPA did outreach to the Spanish media in August 1999, resulting in sampling articles in *El Semanario* and *La*

Voz, a television news story on Univision, and PSA's on Spanish language radio. EPA received additional media coverage in September 2000 when Channel 9 and 4 covered public meetings around soil sampling and risk assessment.

Coordinate Workshops, Small Group Meetings, Availability Sessions, and Meetings with Individuals

The EPA has held a number of public meetings, availability sessions or open houses. These include the following:

- July 16, 1998 at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meeting on Phase I soil sampling results.
- Oct 8, 1998 at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meeting on Phase II soil sampling results.
- March 10, 1999, at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meeting on NPL proposal and public comment period.
- June 22, 1999 at Harrington Elementary. Public meeting on Phase III soil sampling and EPA activity in Cole and Clayton.
- Sept 22, 1999 at Swansea Recreation Center and Sept 28 at Harrington Elementary. Open houses on risk assessment.
- Feb 15, 2000 at St. Charles Recreation Center. Availability Session on Phase III soil sampling results.
- Feb 21, 2000 at Annunciation School. Meeting for removal properties identified in Phase III sampling.
- Feb 22, 2000 at Harrington Elementary and Feb 23 at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meetings on Phase III soil sampling results.
- Sept 26, 2000 at Harrington Elementary and Sept 27 at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meetings on Phase IIIb soil sampling results and risk assessment.

Informal meetings were held with community representatives in July 1998 to inform interested parties of the results of Phase I soil sampling. Shortly thereafter, the Working Group was established which has met at least monthly to discuss the technical process as it has developed at the Site. Community concerns have also been addressed in this forum. EPA also participated in ATSDR health public availability sessions, April 26 and 27, 1999. More direct contact has been made with residents through door-to-door sampling efforts, and phone calls, especially when access letters and/or sampling results are mailed.

Facilitate Working Group Meetings

As noted above, the Working Group has met monthly since the early stages of this project. The Working Group includes representatives from various agencies as well as community leaders. Community concerns have been addressed in this open forum throughout the process. Meeting minutes can be found in the information repositories listed in Appendix B.

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Brief Local Officials

EPA briefed many local officials in July 1998 regarding results from the first phase of soil sampling. EPA has had formal and informal briefings of local officials on many occasions since, particularly around NPL proposal and finalization, but also around sampling activities. EPA has also briefed congressional staff about the Site at their request.

Attend Public Informational Meetings

EPA community involvement staff have attended neighborhood association meetings, neighborhood fairs and picnics, parent-teacher meetings at schools, adult education classes, and other community meetings to update residents on sampling and cleanup activities. EPA has had regular contact and discussions with many community representatives, through community interviews, the Working Group, CEASE neighborhood coalition, business association meetings, and other neighborhood meetings.

Provide Updates Through Newsletters

EPA has distributed fact sheets as inserts to neighborhood newsletters on several occasions. Other information has been included periodically in newsletters to update residents of sampling progress or other activities.

Maintain Accurate Mailing List

A mailing list was developed and an initial reply card with basic information about the site was mailed in January 1999. Residential information for the mailing list was gained from property data gathered for sampling. This was revised when the study area boundaries were expanded to include all of the Cole and Clayton neighborhoods. Other entries on the mailing list were compiled from various sources (such as other mailing lists, requests, key stakeholders). The mailing list is continuously updated and has been used for various mailings.

Address Environmental Justice Goals

EPA recognizes the fact that the neighborhoods included in this site are environmental justice communities. This perspective shapes the way that all work is done at the VB/I-70 Superfund Site.

Environmental justice concerns for the Site were discussed at the March 16, 2000 meeting of the Working Group. At that meeting both EPA and community representatives presented their perspectives on what environmental justice means for the VB/I-70 Superfund Site. Note the "Community Address Regarding Environmental Justice Issues and the EPA Superfund Process" included in section 3.5 for the community perspective. Included here is a summary of EPA's activities related to environmental justice as reported to the Working Group. One recurring issue in this discussion is that EPA's Superfund team working on this Site has a defined objective, to address arsenic and lead contamination in soil, while many environmental justice concerns of the community are much broader. Therefore, the following summary outlines how environmental justice applies to the VB/I-70 Superfund Site, and how it applies to other EPA work in North Denver.

Community Involvement Activities

The VB/I-70 Superfund team has integrated environmental justice concerns into its work by:

- Setting up the VB/I-70 Working Group to create a formal process that gives the community access to discussions among agencies and involvement throughout the development of the project;
- Outreach in Spanish and communication with Spanish media;
- Exploring incorporation of environmental justice into standard setting. EPA will consider how environmental justice affects decisions on what action to take at the Site. Some community-specific information has already been gathered and built into the Risk Assessment assumptions, especially in defining exposure pathways.
- Holding meetings with community groups, making personal contacts, and working to understand the needs of the community, with a feedback loop to the Project Manager;
- Expediting the NPL listing process and making sure the community was involved;
- Seeking community assistance to get access to sample properties in a more effective and appropriate manner;
- Expanding the study area in response to community concerns that soil sampling was not being offered to all owners in the Cole and Clayton neighborhoods;
- Getting management involved, both regionally and nationally, in issues where environmental justice considerations have broad implications;
- Dedicating an Environmental Justice staff person to this project; and
- Presenting a six-hour Environmental Justice Workshop for the Working Group.

The EPA has helped address environmental justice concerns in North Denver through:

- The Sand Creek initiative, in which EPA and the State formed a partnership and inspected all the regulated facilities in the Sand Creek area;
- Grant activity. Almost \$750,000 in grants have been made to North Denver, including:
 - ▶ Environmental Justice small grants (9);
 - ▶ Environmental Justice Pollution Prevention Grants (4);
 - ▶ Regional Geographic Initiative grant;
 - ▶ Grant to Northeast Denver Pollution Prevention Alliance to work with small businesses;
- ATSDR involvement with the community's public health questions (Superfund listing creates mandatory participation by ATSDR);
- Enforcement activities in North Denver. As a result of COPEEN's toxic tour for EPA's enforcement managers, EPA assigned a staff person for six months to focus on the use of EPA enforcement authority in North Denver. In addition, EPA has formed a partnership with the State on how to use their collective enforcement authorities to reduce pollution in North Denver; and
- The State and City are conducting blood-lead testing (with some EPA funding).

Therefore, although EPA's specific mission through the Superfund project at VB/I-70 is soil cleanup, EPA recognizes that environmental justice concerns are often more complicated and is committed to help initiate and coordinate other resources to meet these larger environmental concerns.

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This section summarizes the information contained in the appendices attached to this report. These appendices contain specific reference information that will be used by the EPA when conducting community involvement activities at the VB/I-70 Site. They are as follows:

- **Appendix A - Contacts:** This Appendix contains the information necessary to contact parties associated with the VB/I-70 Site. Contact information includes the available addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, and e-mail addresses of various contacts. Contacts include such parties as federal, state, and local agency officials, neighborhood associations, and community groups.
- **Appendix B - Information Repositories:** This Appendix lists the addresses of the various information repositories.
- **Appendix C - Community Resources:** This Appendix contains address and contact information for various local resources. Resources include such facilities as recreation centers, churches, senior centers, and hospitals or clinics.
- **Appendix D - Local Media:** This appendix contains essential local media information, such as the address, contact, and publication schedule information.
- **Appendix E - Public Meeting Locations:** This Appendix contains information on available meeting locations, such as meeting place capacity, hours of availability, location, and cost.
- **Appendix F - Community Interview Questionnaire:** This Appendix contains the community interview questionnaire form used by EPA to identify the VB/I-70 Site communities' concerns associated with remedial activities.

Appendix A

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Contacts

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
Government Officials City State Federal	Denver City and County Mayoral Office	Wellington Webb/ Mayor	1437 Bannock Street Denver, CO 80202-5390	303-640-2721/ 303-640-2329	Media Requests: Andrew Hudson 303-640-2722	--
	Denver City Council District 8	Elbra Wedgeworth/ City Councilor	3280 Downing, Unit C Denver, CO 80205	303-298-7641/ 303-298-9716	Aides: Stephanie Cross	--
	Denver City Council District 9	Deborah L "Debbie" Ortega/ City Councilor	2563 15 th Street, Suite 103 Denver, CO 80211	303-458-8960/ 303-458-4789/ dortega@infodenver.denver.co.us	Aides: Denise Perez	--
	Governor's Office	Bill Owens/ Governor	136 State Capitol Denver, CO 80203-1792	303-866-2471/ governorowens@state.co.us	John Swartout Sr Policy Analyst for the Environment 303-866-6338	--
	State of Colorado Office of the Attorney General	Ginny Brannon/ Site Attorney	1525 Sherman Street 5 th Floor Denver, CO 80203-1700	303-866-5118/ 303-866-3558/ ginny.brannon@state.co.us	--	✓
	Colorado State Congress	Rob Hernandez/ State Senator District 34	State Capitol 200 East Colfax, Room 342 Denver, CO 80203 4600 W. 36th Avenue Denver, CO 80212	303-866-4862/ 303-866-4543 303-458-1011/ 303-624-2020 rhernand@sni.net	--	--

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Colorado State Congress	Nolbert D. Chavez/ State Representative District 5	State Capitol 200 East Colfax, Room 271 Denver, CO 80203 4619 Tejon Street Denver, CO 80211	303-866-2925 303-477-7426 ncnavez@sni.net	--	--
	Colorado State Congress	Penfield W. Tate III/ State Senator District 33	State Capitol 200 East Colfax, Room 263 Denver, CO 80203 2875 Albion Street Denver, CO 80207	303-866-4864 303-866-2910/ 303-861-7259 ptate@sni.net	--	--
	Colorado State Congress	Rosemary Marshall/ State Representative District 8	State Capitol 200 East Colfax, Room 271 Denver, CO 80203	303-866-2959	--	
	US Congress	Wayne Allard/ Senator	513 Senate Hart Bldg. Washington, DC 20510 7340 E Caley Ave Englewood, CO 80111	202-224-5941/ 202-224- 471 303-220-7414	Aides: Andy Colosimo- DC Dick Poole-CO	--
	US Congress	Ben Nighthorse Campbell/ Senator	380 Russell Senate Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20510-0605 19 Old Town Square No 33-Suite 238 Fort Collins, Co 80524	202-224-5852 970-224-1909	Aides: Matt Downs-DC Keith Johnson- CO	--

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	US Congress	Diana DeGette/ Representative	1339 Longworth House Office Building Washington, DC 20515-0601 1400 Glenarm Place, Suite 202 Denver, CO 80202-5033	202-225-4431/ 202-225-5657 303-844-4988/ 303-844-4996	Aides: Mary Booth-DC Chris Arend-CO	✓
Denver City and County Staff	Denver Neighborhood Development Service Agency	David Becker	200 West 14 th Avenue Suite 203 Denver, CO 80204-2732	303-640-4772/ 303-572-4636	--	--
	Denver Neighborhood Response	Dionne Bell/Senior Secretary	200 West 14 th Avenue Denver CO 80204-2732	303-640-5827	--	--
	Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG)	Robert D. Farley/ Executive Director	2480 W 26 th Avenue Suite 200B Denver, CO 80211-5326	303-455-1000/ 303-480-6790/ drcog@iex.net	--	--
Regulatory Agencies	US Environmental Protection Agency	Bonnie Lavelle/ Project Manager	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8EPR-SR) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6579/ 303-312-6897/ lavelle.bonita@ epamail.epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Marc Herman/ OU2 Project Manager	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8EPR-SR) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6724/ 303-312-6897/ herman.marc@ epamail.epa.gov	--	✓

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Dr. Chris Weis/ Toxicologist	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8EPR-PS) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6671/ 303-312-6897/ weis.chris@ epamail.epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Nancy Mangone/ Legal Enforcement	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8ENF-L) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6903/ 303-312-6953/ mangone.nancy@ epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Ted Fellman/ Community Involvement Coordinator	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8OC) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6119/ 303-312-6961/ fellman.ted@ epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Pat Courtney/ Community Involvement Coordinator	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8OC) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6631/ 303-312-6961/ courtney.patricia@ epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Linda Armer/Project Officer/Technical Assistance Grants	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (8 EPR-PS) Denver, CO 80202-2446	303-312-6696/ armer.linda@ epa.gov	--	--
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Mike Wenstrom/ Environmental Justice	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (ENF-EJ) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-7009/ 303-312-6409/ wenstrom.mike@ epa.gov	--	✓

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)	Marion Galant/ Community Involvement Manager	HMWMD 4300 Cherry Creek S Dr Denver, CO 80246-1523	303-692-3304/ 303-759-5355 marion.galant@state.co.us	--	✓
	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)	Barbara O'Grady/ Project Manager	HMWMD-RP-B2 4300 Cherry Creek S Dr Denver, CO 80246-1523	303-692-3395/ 303-759-5355 barbara.ogradey@state.co.us	--	✓
	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)	Jane Mitchell Environmental Health Scientist	Environmental Toxicology DCEED-EE-A3 4300 Cherry Creek S Dr Denver, CO 80246-1523	303-692-2644 303-782-0904 (fax) jane.mitchell@state.co.us	--	✓
	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)	Mark Rudolph Environmental Protection Specialist	4300 Cherry Creek S Dr Denver, CO 80246-1523	303-692-3311 303-759-5355 mark.rudolph@state.co.us	--	✓
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Celia VanDerLoop/ Project Manager	1391 Speer Blvd Suite 700 Denver, CO 80204-2555	303-285-4065/ 303-285-5621/ cvanderl@ci.denver.co.us	--	✓

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Gene Hook/ Environmental Health Scientist	1391 Speer Blvd Suite 700 Denver, CO 80204-2555	303-285-4068/ 303-285-5621/ hookgc@ci.denver.co.us	--	✓
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Cindy Bosco/ OU2 Project Manager	1391 Speer Blvd Suite 700 Denver, CO 80204-2555	303-285-4046/ 303-285-5619/ boscoc@ci.denver.co.us	--	✓
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Debra Overn/ Assistant City Attorney	1437 Bannock Street, Room 353 Denver, Colorado 80202	720-913-3254/ 720-913-3182 overnda@ci.denver.co.us	--	✓
	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Chris Poulet/ Regional Representative	999 18 th Street Suite 300 (ATSDR) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-7013/ 303-312-7018/ poulet.chris@epa.gov	--	✓
	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Maria Teran-Maclver Community Outreach	1600 Clifton Road NE (E-42) Atlanta, GA 30333	404-639-0649 404-639-4699/ mnt0@cdc.gov	--	✓
	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Dr. David Mellard, Team Leader	1600 Clifton Road NE (MS-42) Atlanta, GA 30333	404-639-0639/ 404-639-0653/ dam7@cdc.gov	--	✓

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Theresa NeSmith, Health Education	1600 Clifton Road NE (E-42) Atlanta, GA 30333	404-639-6230/ 404-639-6208/ TBN8@cdc.gov	--	✓
	Colorado Dept of Transportation (CDOT)	Jim Paulmeno Enviromental Specialist	4201 East Arkansas Avenue Denver, CO 80222	303-757-9787/ 303-757-9445 jim.paulmeno@dot.state.co.us	Tony Gatzen Public Information Officer 303-757-9969	✓
	Denver Urban Renewal Authority	Maurice Goodgaine Redevelopment Manager	1555 California Street Denver, CO 80202	303-534-3872/ 303-534-7303 goodgam@ci.denver.co.us	--	--
Business Associations	Elyria/Swansea Community Economic Development Corp (CDC)	Claire Monash Executive Director	2000 E 47 th Ave. Denver, CO 80216	303-295-7575/ 303-295-7171 escdc@uswest.net	Sponsored by Cross Community Coalition	--
	Elyria/Swansea Business Association	Claire Monash	2000 E 47 th Ave. Denver, CO 80216	303-295-7575/ 303-295-7171 escdc@uswest.net	Staffed by Elyria/Swansea CDC	--

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Globeville Business Association (GABA)	Arnold Schatz	5005 Washington Street Denver, CO 80216-2092	303-296-1684	--	--
	Globeville Community Connection	Rose Marie "Toni" Riley	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	303-295-0171	--	--
	North East Metro Industrial Council (NEMIC)	Dennis Creamer, Conoco	Conoco Inc. 1600 Broadway, Suite 1770 Denver, CO 80202	303-286-5711/ dennis.creamer@USA.conoco.com	Meet First Monday/month Swansea Rec Center 2650 East 49 th Street	--
Community Groups/ Neighborhood Associations	Cole Family Resource Center/Weed and Seed	Ken Sprauve	1812 East 33 rd Avenue Denver, CO 80205-4057	303-295-4011 303-292-1781	Meets 2 nd Wed of month	--
	COPEEN (Colorado People's Environmental and Economic Network)	Laurel Mattrey	2332 East 46 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-3914	303-292-1236/ 303-293-2732 laurel@copeen.org	c/o Cross Community Coalition	✓
	Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center	Lorraine Granado	2332 East 46 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-3914	303-292-3203/ 303-292-3341	--	✓

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Globeville Community Resource Center	Toni Riley	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	303-295-0171/ 303-295-0171 (call before faxing)	--	--
	Globeville Neighborhood Association (South Globeville)	Toni Riley	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	303-295-0171/ 303-295-0171 (call before faxing)	Meets 3 rd Thurs of month 1:00 -2:20 PM	--
	Clayton Neighborhood Association	Anthony Thomas Joan Hooker	3966 Adams Street Denver, CO 80205-3712 3228 Josephine Denver, CO 80205	303-399-1379/ 303-507-6533 303-322-0920	Meetings 3 rd Saturday/month Fire Station #10 32 nd & Steele 10:30 - 12 noon	✓
	Cole Neighborhood Association	Sandy Douglas	3725 Gaylord Street Denver, CO 80205-3524	303-297-8653 303-675-0175	Meetings 3 rd Tues/month 1812 E33 rd St 6:15 PM	✓
	Globeville Civic Association	John Zapien/ President	5148 Washington St Denver, CO 80216	303-296-4657	Meetings 2 nd Tues/month Orthodox Hall 4700 Logar St 7:00 - 9:00 PM	✓

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	United Swansea & Elyria Neighborhood Association	Michael Maes/ President	4928 Adams Street Denver, CO 80216-2502	303-292-3203/ 303-292-3341	Meetings 3 rd Thurs/month Swansea Rec Center 2650 East 49 th St 7:00 - 9:00 PM	✓
	Cole, Elyria, Swansea, Clayton Neighborhood Coalition (CEASE)	Anthony Thomas Lorraine Granado	2332 East 46 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-3914	303-292-1236/ 303-292-3341/ copeen@copeen.org	c/o COPEEN	✓
	TAG Advisor CEASE	Michael Kosnett, MD, MPH	1630 Welton St., Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202	303-571-5778 303 892 5628 Michael.Kosnett@ UCHSC.edu	--	✓
	TAG Advisor Globeville Neighborhood	Chuck Patterson	PO Box 3007 Eldorado Springs, CO 80025-3007	303-494-3645/ 303-295-0171 cpatter@rmi.net	--	✓
	ACORN	Carolyn Siegal/Head Organizer	1760 High Street Denver, CO 80218	303-393-0773	--	--
	Metropolitan Organizations for People (MOP)	Mike Kromery Director	1600 Downing Street Suite 240 Denver, CO 80218	303-399-2425 303-863-7330/ 303-869-7507		

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70: Contact Information

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/ Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Cole Coalition	Barbara Semien	3808 Gilpin St. Denver, CO 80205			
Other	ASARCO Globe Plant	Robert Litle	495 East 51 st Avenue Denver, CO 80216	303-296-5115/ 303-296-0508/ blitle@asarco.com	--	✓
	Inner-City Community Development Corporation	Leroy Smith	3356 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205	303-298-8371	--	--
	Denver Urban Gardens (DUG)	David Rieseck	3377 Blake Street Suite 113 Denver, CO 80205-2463	303-292-9900		
	Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe	Linda Larson Attorney for ASARCO, Inc.	701 Fifth Avenue Suite 6100 Seattle, WA 98104-7098	206-389-6128/ 206-447-0849/ llarson@hewm.com	--	--

Appendix B

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Information Repositories

Interstate Number 70/Vasquez Boulevard: Information Repositories

Information Repository Name	Street Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number	Hours of Operation
Cross Community Coalition	2332 East 46 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-3914	Front Desk (or) Lorraine Granado	303-292-3203	Monday - Thursday 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM
Ford Warren Branch Library	2825 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4545	Circulation/Reference Desk (or) Sondra Harris Manager	303-294-0907	Monday & Thursday 10:30 AM - 5:00 PM Tuesday & Wednesday 10:30 AM - 9:00 PM Saturday 10:30 AM - 4:30 PM
Globeville Community Resource Center	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	Rose Marie "Toni" Riley	303-295-0171	Monday - Friday 8:30 AM - 2:00 PM
US EPA Records Center (Administrative Record available here)	999 18 th Street North Terrace 5 th Floor Denver, CO 80202-2466 Note: Check in on 3 rd Floor, South Tower	Rachel Moore/ Site Manager	303-312-6473	Monday - Friday 8:00AM - 4:30 PM
Valdez-Perry Library	4690 Vine Street Denver, CO 80216-2823	Pilar Castro-Reino/ Manager	303-295-4302	Monday & Tuesday 12:00 PM - 7:00 PM Wednesday & Thursday 12:00 PM - 6:00 PM Saturday 11:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Appendix C

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Community Resources

Interstate Number 70/Vasquez Boulevard: Community Resources

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
Elementary Schools	Globeville	Garden Place Elementary School	4425 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3520	303-295-7785	Alvina Lujan Crouse/ Principal
	Swansea	Swansea Elementary School	4650 Columbine Street Denver, CO 80216-2833	303-296-8429	Mary Sours/Principal
	Cole	Mitchell Elementary School	1350 East 33 rd Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3978	303-296-8412	Lynn M. Spampinato/ Principal
	Clayton	Harrington Elementary School	2401 East 37 th Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3513	303-333-4293	Sally Edwards/ Principal
Middle Schools	Cole	Cole Middle School	3240 Humboldt Street Denver, CO 80205-3934	303-296-8421	Barbara L. Batey/ Principal
Private Schools	Cole	Annunciation Elementary School	3536 Lafayette Street Denver, CO 80205-3948	303-295-2515	Sister Jean Panisko/ Principal
Charter Schools	Cole	Edison Project or Wyatt-Edison	3620 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205-3325	303-292-5515	Karen Lefever/ Principal
	Clayton	Pioneer	3230 East 38 th Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3726	303-329-8412	Dorothy Ward/ Principal
Other Schools	Cole	Community College of Denver's Technical Education Center	3532 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205-3961	303-293-8737	Delores Duran/ Administrator
	Cole	Northeast Montessori	3503 Marion Street Denver, CO 80205-3956	303-295-2509	Michelle Leonard/ Director
	Cole	Family Star Montessori	1331 East 33 rd Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3923	303-295-7711	Sakinah Masud/ Center Director

Interstate Number 70/Vasquez Boulevard: Community Resources

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
	Clayton	Johnson Headstart Center	3560 Josephine Street Denver, CO 80205-4123	303-388-5122	Not Available
	Clayton	Montessori-Garfield School	3993 Martin Luther King Blvd Denver, CO 80205-4970	303-388-8828	Terri Proctor/ Center Director
	Clayton	Clayton Headstart	3801 Martin Luther King Blvd Denver, CO 80205-4972	303-331-0650	Pamela Harris/ Administrator
	Clayton	Clayton Foundation, Clayton College Campus	3801 Martin Luther King Blvd Denver, CO 80205-4972	303-355-4411	Meera Mani President
Hospitals and Clinics	Globeville	Globeville Family Health Center	5075 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-2015	303-294-0903	Pat Jacobson/ Director
	Cole	Inner City Health Center	3405 Downing Street Denver, CO 80205-3972	303-296-1767	Jan Williams/ Director
	Cole	Hyde Park Family Health Center	3216 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4062	303-294-0896	Maria Guerra/ Manager
Senior Centers	Cole	Clyburn Village Denver	3280 Downing Street Denver, CO 80205	303-293-0278	
	Clayton	Linkages for Older Adults	3560 Josephine Street Denver, CO 80205-4123	303-322-5601	Not Available

Interstate Number 70/Vasquez Boulevard: Community Resources

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
Community Resource Centers	Globeville	Globeville Community Resource Center	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	303-295-0171/ 303-295-0171	Rose Marie "Toni" Riley
	Globeville	Globeville Community Connection	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	303-295-1143	Carla Garcia
	Swansea/Elyria/ Globeville	COPEEN (Colorado People's Environmental and Economic Network)	2332 East 46 th Ave Denver, CO 80216	303-292-1236/ 303-292-3341/ copeen@ copeen.org	Laurel Mattrey
	Swansea/Elyria/ Globeville	Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center	2332 East 46 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216	303-292-3203/ 303-292-3341	Lorraine Granado/ Executive Director
	Cole	Cole Family Resource Center	1812 East 33 rd Avenue Denver, CO 80205-4057	303-295-4011/ 303-292-1781	Ken Sprauve
Recreation Centers	Globeville	Globeville Recreation Center	4496 Grant Street Denver, CO 80216-3513	303-294-0519	Carla Garcia/ Program Director
	Globeville	Stapleton Recreation Center	5090 Broadway Denver, CO 80216-2012	303-295-4482	Annie Bolden/ Program Director
	Swansea	Swansea Recreation Center	2650 E. 49 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-2946	303-295-4434	Phil Madrid/ Program Director
	Elyria	Johnson Recreation Center	4809 Race Street Denver, CO 80216-2213	303-295-4477	Victor Deleon/ Program Director
	Cole	St. Charles Recreation Center	3777 Lafayette Street Denver, CO 80205-3357	303-295-4462	Joe Abeyta/ Center Director

Interstate Number 70/Vasquez Boulevard: Community Resources

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
Public Libraries	Elyria	Valdez-Perry Branch Library	4690 Vine Street Denver, CO 80216-2823	303-295-4302	Pilar Castro-Reino/ Manager
	Whittier	Ford Warren Branch Library	2825 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4545	303-294-0907	Sondra Harris/ Manager
Neighborhood Associations	Globeville	Globeville Neighborhood Association	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	303-295-0171/ 303-295-0171	Toni Riley
	Globeville	Globeville Civic Association	5100 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216	303-296-2400 Ext. 104	Margaret Escamilla/ President
	Swansea, Elyria	United Swansea & Elyria Neighborhood Association	4928 Adams Street Denver, CO 80216-2502	303-292-3203/ 303-292-3341	Michael Maes/ President
	Cole	Cole Neighborhood Association	3725 Gaylord Street Denver, CO 80205-3524	303-297-8653 303-675-0175	Sandy Douglas
	Clayton	Clayton Neighborhood Association	3966 Adams Street Denver, CO 80205-3712	303-399-1379/ 303-292-3341	Anthony Thomas
	Clayton	Clayton Neighborhood Association	3228 Josephine Denver, CO 80205	303-322-0920	Joan Hooker
Churches	Globeville	Holy Rosary	4695 Pearl Street Denver, CO 80216-2730	303-296-3283	Father Mesner
	Globeville	St. Joseph Polish	517 E 46 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-2751	303-296-3217	Father John Mucha
	Globeville	Grace Tabernacle	4600 Logan Street Denver, CO 80216-2728	303-296-1463	Not Available

Interstate Number 70/Vasquez Boulevard: Community Resources

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
	Globeville	Globeville Community Church	5039 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-2015	303-296-8026	Not Available
	Globeville	Greater Harvest Church Of God	4501 Lincoln St Denver, CO 80216-3522	303-292-9017	Not Available
	Swansea	Our Lady of Grace	2645 E 48 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-2930	303-297-3440	Father Patrick Kennedy
	Swansea	Church of Christ	4368 Clayton Street Denver, CO 80216-4031	303-295-2579	Not Available
	Swansea	Apostolic Assembly	4985 Saint Paul St Denver, CO 80216-2536	303-294-0679	Pastor Daniel Salomon
	Swansea	Shiloh Temple Free Church	4008 Cook St Denver, CO 80216-4223	303-377-5774	Not Available
	Cole	Union Chapel	3622 Marion Street Denver, CO 80205-3344	303-295-2144	Not Available
	Cole	Missionary Baptist	3456 Gilpin Street Denver, CO 80205-4039	303-296-1177	Not Available
	Cole	Annunciation Catholic Church	3621 Humboldt Street Denver, CO 80205-3330	303-296-1024	Father Jean
	Cole	Epworth United Methodist Church	3401 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4041	303-296-6287	Not Available
	Cole	Templo El Cordero	3799 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205-3326	303-298-1834	Not Available

Interstate Number 70/Vasquez Boulevard: Community Resources

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
	Cole	Wayside Church-God In Christ	3504 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4044	303-295-2484	Not Available
	Cole	Salem Missionary Baptist Church	1720 Bruce Randolph Avenue Denver, CO 80205-4010	303-297-9221	Reverend Ford
	Cole	Odom Memorial Church	3301 Williams Street Denver, CO 80205-4021	303-292-5250	Not Available
	Cole	Denver Gospel Hall	1631 Martin Luther King Blvd Denver, CO 80205-4001	303-292-2710	Not Available
	Cole	Union Chapel Missionary Church	3622 Marion Street Denver, CO 80205-3344	303-295-2144	Not Available
	Clayton	Community Seventh Day Adventist Church	2455 East 36th Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3506	303-329-0129	Not Available
	Clayton	Holy Spirit Baptist Church	3563 Elizabeth Street Denver, CO 80205-4245	303-388-9148	Stephanie Smith/ Office Manager
	Clayton	Mt Calvary Lutheran Church	3560 York Street Denver, CO 80205-4159	303-297-3987	Pastor Bower
	Clayton	People's Missionary Baptist Church	2501 Bruce Randolph Avenue Denver, CO 80205-4215	303-377-0414	Not Available
	Clayton	Paradise Missionary Baptist Church	3715 Garfield Street Denver, CO 80205-3749	303-355-8747	Not Available
	Clayton	Spottswood Ame Zion Church	3301 Milwaukee Street Denver, CO 80205-4322	303-321-0354	Not Available

Interstate Number 70/Vasquez Boulevard: Community Resources

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
	Clayton	Bible Way Christian Training Center	3340 Bruce Randolph Avenue Denver, CO 80205-4308	303-399-3026	Not Available
	Clayton	St Luke Cme Church	3444 Madison Street Denver, CO 80205-4358	303-329-0079	Not Available
	Clayton	Macedonia Baptist Church	3240 Adams Street Denver, CO 80205-4949	303-377-8821	Pastor Dr. Paul Martin
	Clayton	Bethsaida Temple	3930 E 37th Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3808	303-388-7317	Pastor Earl Holloman
	Clayton	Progressive Church Of God	3205 Adams Street Denver, CO 80205-4948	303-377-8983	Pastor C. L. Bryant
	Clayton	New Hope Baptist Church	3701 Colorado Blvd Denver, CO 80205-3877	303-322-5200	Reverend Dr. James D. Peters, Jr. or Naphala Mackey/ Admin. Asst.

Appendix D

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Local Media

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Publications

Publication Name	Street Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number	Days of Pub/Highest Readership	Costs	AD Deadline/ Dispatch
The Denver Post	1560 Broadway Denver, CO 80202	Corey Marvicka/ Sales Executive	303-820-1450/ 303-820-1212	Daily/Sunday	2 x 3 - \$643.50 2 x 5 - \$1072.50	Wed Noon (camera ready due Thurs) / Yes - call sales
The Rocky Mountain News	400 West Colfax Avenue Denver, CO 80204	Maria Portugal- Trujillo & M-J Huerta/Sales Executives	303-892-5170/ 303-892-2819	Daily/Sunday	2 x 3 - \$906 2 x 5 - \$1510 (\$151 per inch)	Wed 5:00 pm Yes - call 303-892- 5376
El Semanario The Weekly Issue (Bilingual)	1675 Broadway Suite 1800 Denver, CO 80202	Cris Frequez/ Display Ad Sales	303-575-9180/ 303-575-9197	Weekly/ Thursday	2 x 5 - \$145	Fri 5:00 pm/ Dispatch- Fax early - 303-575- 9197
La Voz (Bilingual)	2885 West Third Avenue Denver, CO 80219	Vanessa Malone/ Display Ad Sales	303-936-8556/ 303-922-9632	Weekly/ Wednesday	2 x 5 - \$100 (\$10 per inch)	Thurs 5:00 pm /No dispatch
Hola Colorado (Bilingual)	1205 South Platte River Drive Suite 101 Denver, CO 80223-3103	Christine Jaramillo Advertising	303-722-4445/ 303-722-4446	Weekly/ Friday	2" x 5" - \$119.54	Tuesday 5:00 or Wednesday 5:00 (camera ready copy)
Urban Spectrum Newspaper	2721 Welton Denver, CO 80205	Janis Mosley General Manager	303-292-6446/ 303-292-6543	Monthly (25,000)	Quarter page - \$353 (\$30 per col inch)	27 th /month (Reserve 25 th /month) no dispatch
Denver Weekly News	2937 Welton Denver, CO 80205	Ruth Cockrell Lenora Alexander	303-292-5158 303-292-5344	Weekly/ Thursday	2 x 5 - \$135.58 (\$13.58 per inch)	Monday 5:00 no dispatch
Cross Community Coalition Newsletter (Bilingual)	2332 East 46 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216	Susan Whittle/ Newsletter	303-292-3203/ 303-292-3341	Monthly/ 15 th of each month (Circulation 2200)	Half Page - \$50 (Insert flyers - \$50)	8 th of each month/ No dispatch

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Publications

Publication Name	Street Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number	Days of Pub/Highest Readership	Costs	AD Deadline/ Dispatch
Globeville Gazette (Bilingual)	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216	Toni Riley	303-295-0171/ 303-295-0171 (Call before faxing)	Monthly/Last week-end each month (Circulation 1000)	Half page - \$15/ Full page \$50 (Insert flyers \$25)	7 days before publication unless Sat/Sun No dispatch
Block Business News (Clayton Neighborhood)	3202 Madison Street Denver, CO 80205-4953	Anthony Thomas/ President	303-377-6629/ 303-675-0175	Bi-monthly (Circulation 1500)	Half page - \$60/ Full page - \$100	11 th of month of publication No dispatch
Globeville Civic Association Newsletter (Bilingual)	5100 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216	Leona Olguin VP and Editor	303-866-6814/ 303-866-6888 or 303-296-0737	approx. 21 st of each month (1000)	Insert flyers free if copied	3 RD Friday of each month no dispatch
Cole Neighborhood Newsletter (Bilingual)	3725 Gaylord Street Denver, CO 80205-3524	Sandy Douglas	303-297-8653/ 303-675-0175	TBD	TBD	TBD

TBD To be determined

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Local Media

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
Television Stations	KCEC Channel 50 Univision (Spanish)	777 Grant Street Suite 110 Denver, CO 80203	PSAs (by fax)	303-832-0050/ 303-832-3410
	KMAS Channel 60 Telemundo (Spanish)	2727 Bryant St, Suite 430 Denver, CO 80211	PSAs (by fax)	303-477-3031 303-477-8287
	KCNC Channel 4 (CBS)	1044 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80203	Assignment Desk (News) or Community Affairs (PSAs)	303-830-6397/ 303-830-6380 or 303-830-6510/ 303-830-6537
	KDVR Channel 31 (Fox)	501 Wazee Street Denver, CO 80204-1858	Public Affairs	303-595-3131/ 303-595-8312
	KMGH Channel 7 (ABC)	123 Speer Blvd Denver, CO 80202	Assignment Desk or Community Affairs	303-832-0162/ 303-832-0119 or 303-832-0600/ 303-832-0138
	KRMA Channel 6 (Public)	1089 Bannock Street Denver, CO 80204	PSAs by fax	303-892-6666 303-620-5600 (fax)
	KUSA Channel 9 (NBC)	500 Speer Blvd Denver, CO 80204	Assignment Desk or Community Affairs	303-871-1499/ 303-698-4700 or 303-871-9999/ 303-871-1801

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Local Media

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
	KWGN Channel WB 2	6160 S Wabash Way Englewood, CO 80111	Assignment Desk or Community Affairs	303-740-2855/ 303-740-2803 or 303-740-2222/ 303-740-2898
Radio Stations	KJME (1390 AM) La Jota Mejicana (Spanish)	828 Santa Fe Drive Denver, CO 80204-4345	PSAs by fax	303-623-1390/ 303-595-0131
	KBNO (1280 AM) (Spanish)	104 Broadway Suite 600 Denver, CO 80203	PSAs by fax	303 733 5266 303-733 5242
	KCUV (1150 AM) Radio Unica/Radio Que Suave (Spanish)	1580 Lincoln Street, Suite 700 Denver, CO 80203	PSAs by fax Attention: Tino	303-861-1156/ 303-861-1158
	KJMN (92.1 FM) Radio Romantica/KMXA Radio Tri-color (1090 AM) (Spanish)	5660 Greenwood Plaza Blvd Greenwood Village, CO 80111	PSAs by fax	303-721-9210/ 303-721-1435
	KDKO (1510 AM) Power 1510	4155 Grape St Denver, CO 80216	News Desk PSAs	303-295-1225/ 303-295-1521
	KDJM (92.5 FM) Jammin' 92.5	1560 Broadway #1100 Denver CO 80202		303-832-5665/ 303-861-1003
	KCFR (90.1 FM) Colorado Public Radio	2249 S Josephine Street Denver, CO 80210	PSAs only by mail (Mark PSA on envelope)	303-871-9191

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Local Media

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
	KBCO (97.3 FM) 1190 AM	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KBPI (106.7 FM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KEZW (1430 AM)	10200 E Girard Avenue Denver, CO 8031	Metro News	303-477-1221/ 303-477-0131
	KHOW (1190 AM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KOA (850 AM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KOSI (101.1 FM)	10200 E. Girard Avenue Denver, CO 80231	Metro News	303-477-1221/ 303-477-0131
	KQKS (107.5 FM)	1095 S Monaco Parkway Denver, CO 80224	News Desk PSAs	303-321-0950 x314/ 303-320-0708
	KRVX (103.5 FM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KTCL (93.3 FM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KUVO (89.3 FM)	2900 Welton Street Denver, CO 80205	10 days advance for PSAs (by mail only)	303-480-9272/ 303-291-0757
	KYGO (98.5 FM)	1095 S Monaco Parkway Denver, CO 80224	News Desk PSAs	303-321-0950 x314/ 303-320-0708

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Local Media

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
Publications	Associated Press	1444 Wazee Street Suite 130 Denver, CO 80202-1326	News Desk	303-825-0123/ 303-892-5927
	Block Business News (Clayton Neighborhood Newsletter)	3966 Adams Street Denver, CO 80205-3712	Anthony Thomas/ President	303-399-1379/ 303-507-6533
	Cole Neighborhood Newsletter (bilingual)	3725 Gaylord Street Denver, CO 80205-3524	Sandy Douglas	303-297-8653/ 303-675-0175
	Commerce City Beacon	7631 Brighton Blvd Commerce City, CO 80022-1545	News Desk	303-288-4770/ 303-288-3344
	Cross Community Coalition Newsletter (bilingual)	2332 East 46 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216	Susan Whittle/ Newsletter	303-292-3203/ 303-292-3341
	Denver Post	1560 Broadway Denver, CO 80202-6000	City Desk	303-820-1201/ 303-820-1369
	Denver Weekly News	2939 Welton Street Denver, CO 80205	Ruth Cockrell Lenora Alexander	303-292-5158/ 303-292-5344
	El Semanario The Weekly Issue (bilingual)	1675 Broadway Suite 1800 Denver, CO 80202	News Desk	303-575-9180/ 303-575-9197
	Globeville Civic Association Newsletter (bilingual)	Denver, CO 80216	Cleo Valdez VP and Editor	

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Local Media

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
	Globeville Gazette (bilingual)	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216	Toni Riley	303-295-0171/ 303-295-0171 (Call before faxing)
	Hola Colorado (bilingual)	1205 South Platte River Drive Suite 101 Denver, CO 80223-3103	Rachael Carrasco- Mendoza Editor Christine Jaramillo Advertising	303-722-4445/ 303-722-4446
	La Voz (bilingual)	2885 West Third Street Denver, CO 80219	News Desk	303-936-8556/ 303-922-9632
	Rocky Mountain News	400 W. Colfax Avenue Denver, CO 80204-3607	City Desk	303-892-5381/ 303-892-2841
	Urban Spectrum Newspaper	2721 Welton Street Denver, CO 80205	Janis Mosley General Manager	303-292-6446/ 303-292-6543
	Westword	1621 18 th Street Suite 150 80202/ PO Box 5970 Denver, CO 80217-5970	News Desk	303-296-7744/ 303-296-5416

PSA Public Service Announcement

Appendix E

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Public Meeting Locations

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Public Meeting Locations

Meeting Location Name	Neighborhood	Street Address	Phone Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Capacity (number of people)	Hours of Operation	Cost (\$)
Globeville Community Resource Center	Globeville	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	303-295-0171	Toni Riley	50	Monday - Friday 8:30am-2:00pm	Free to Community
Stapleton Recreation Center	Globeville	5090 Broadway Denver, CO 80216-2012	303-295-4482	Annie Bolden/ Program Director	20	Crafts Room for Globeville Community only	Free - Need Advance Notice
Orthodox Hall	Globeville	4700 Logan Street Denver, CO 80216	303-296-2400 Ext. 104	Margaret Escamilla			
Swansea Recreation Center	Swansea	2650 East 49 th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-2946	303-295-4434	Phil Madrid/ Program Director	50-75	9am-9pm M-F 9am-5pm Saturday Closed Sunday	Free
St. Charles Recreation Center	Cole	3777 Lafayette Street Denver, CO 80205-3357	303-295-4462	Joe Abeyta/ Center Director	150 (60' x 90' Gym- nasium)	Monday-Thursday 10:30am-9:00pm/ Friday 10:00am- 6:30pm/Saturday 10:00am-2:00pm	\$25/hr 2 hr minimum with 1 week notice
Johnson Recreation Center	Elyria	4809 Race Street Denver, CO 80216-2213	303-295-4477	Victor Deleon/ Program Director	20	Mon, Wed, Fri 11:00am-9:00pm Tues, Thurs 10:00am-9:00pm Sat 11:00am- 4:00pm Closed Sunday	Free

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Public Meeting Locations

Meeting Location Name	Neighborhood	Street Address	Phone Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Capacity (number of people)	Hours of Operation	Cost (\$)
Garden Place Elementary School	Globeville	4425 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3520	303-764-3352	Kim Hanley /Denver Public Schools Facility Use	Not Available	Negotiable	Category B Facility* \$35/hr
Swansea Elementary School	Swansea	4650 Columbine Street Denver, CO 80216-2833	303-764-3352	Kim Hanley /Denver Public Schools Facility Use	Not Available	Negotiable	Category B Facility* \$35/hr
Mitchell Elementary School	Cole	1350 E 33 rd Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3978	303-764-3352	Kim Hanley /Denver Public Schools Facility Use	Not Available	Negotiable	Category B Facility* \$35/hr
Harrington Elementary School	Clayton	2401 East 37 th Avenue	303-764-3352	Kim Hanley /Denver Public Schools Facility Use	Not Available	Negotiable	Category B Facility* \$35/hr
Annunciation Elementary School	Cole	3536 Lafayette Street Denver, CO 80205-3948	303-295-2515	Sister Jean Panisko/ Principal	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate Number 70: Public Meeting Locations

Meeting Location Name	Neighborhood	Street Address	Phone Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Capacity (number of people)	Hours of Operation	Cost (\$)
Community College of Denver's Technical Education Center	Cole	3532 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205-3961	303-293-8737	Delores Duran/ Administrator			

* A Denver Public School "Application for use of School Facilities" must be completed, payed in full, and approved at least 48 hours prior to public meeting. There is a \$25.00 application fee and a fee schedule for personnel if required in addition to the facility charge. A copy of the application and fee schedule is located at the end of this Appendix.

Appendix F

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Community Interview Questionnaire

**COMMUNITY INTERVIEW
Superfund Program
Vasquez Blvd. I-70 Site**

Interview Number

Interviewer

Date

1. Are you aware of the soil sampling and cleanup activities in your neighborhood?
What do you know about it?
2. How did this information come to your attention?
3. Do you have any concerns or questions about sampling and cleanup activities?
4. What things would you like to see EPA do?
5. Where do you think the contamination could have come from?
6. Do you have stories (from personal experience or that others have told you)
about living near the smelters in the area?

Was there concern about pollution associated with smelter activities or other
activities in the in the area?
7. Do you have stories (from personal experience or that others have told you)
about people carrying materials (soil, compost) from any of the smelters to their
properties?
8. Do you have any information about the use of pesticides, weed killers or rat
poisons in yards in your community?
9. Do you know of anyone in the neighborhood who has worked at one of the area
smelters in the past or at Rocky Mountain Arsenal?
10. Do you know of anyone in the area who has a private well?

11. Where do children play in your neighborhood? Parks? Vacant lots? Alleys? Railroad areas?
12. Would a community group, funded by EPA and including a scientific staff person to conduct a technical review of the work being done with regard to soil sampling and cleanup be a good idea?

Explain the TAG program--A program that provides funding to a group in a community so that the group can hire someone to review technical work and decisions reached during the study and cleanup of the site. (Provide them with TAG brochures.)

Can you suggest someone who would be a good member of such a work group?

13. Do you want to be involved in site related activities that EPA and other agencies are conducting ?

If so, how do you want to be involved?

14. What kinds of information do you want to get about EPA's activities in your neighborhood?
15. How do you currently get most of your information about what's going on in your neighborhood (Elyria, Swansea, Cole, Clayton, Globeville)?
16. What is the best way to get information to area residents?
17. Where would be a good place to put flyers advertising meetings or other events?
18. Would it be useful to have someone from EPA in the community on a regular basis at a specified location? Would people go there?
19. Is there a good location in the community for EPA to put a copies of documents about the site ?(administrative record)? The location must have accessible hours and people must have the ability to copy documents at the location.

20. Have you attended any meetings about the Vasquez Blvd./I 70 site?

If so, was it useful? Why or why not?

Where would be a good place to hold meetings?

21. Is there a community newsletter that you know of? Do you read it?

How do you get it?

Do you know who produces it?

22. How often would you like to receive information?

23. When you want to know what's going on in your neighborhood or have questions, whom do you contact?

24. When you get information, whom do you share it with?

Are there people to whom you regularly talk about what's going on in the community?

Who always seems to know what's going on?

Who do you trust for advice and information?

Can you recommend someone for us to talk to who is involved in neighborhood affairs and who only speaks Spanish ?

25. Who are your community's leaders?

26. Are there other people we should talk with?

27. Is there anything else you would like to add?

28. ACTION ITEMS

Would you like to be on the mailing list? Y N